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THE ORTHOPÉDIST



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INCLUDING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF THE NAMES
OF FOREIGN AUTHORS, ARTISTS, ETC. THAT
ARE OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

BY
ALFRED AYRES

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF 1894
MUCH ENLARGED



NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1901

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PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

THIS edition of this book is as comprehensive and as trustworthy as I have been able to make it. A cursory glance will convince any one at all acquainted with the subject that I have taken pains in preparing it.

The words I have added—about one thousand in number—I have slowly collected during the last twelve years; and I believe there are few words often mispronounced that will not here be found.

I am much indebted to Mr. Francis A. Teall, the accomplished English scholar, for his kindly assistance in making the changes and emendations necessary to have the book conform to the latest and most approved usage.

A. A.

NEW YORK, *December, 1893.*

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THIS little book has been made for the use of those who aim to have their practice in speaking English conform to the most approved orthoëpical usage.

This aim has always been esteemed a worthy ambition, and will continue to be so esteemed as long as the manner in which one speaks his mother-tongue is looked upon as showing more clearly than any other one thing what his culture is, and what his associations are and have been.

It is not expected that any one who has given special attention to the subject of English orthoëpy will agree with the author in every particular; but those who look at all carefully at what he has done, will see that he has taken some pains, and, further, that on a

few points he hazards an impression of his own. Instance what he says about the slurring of the pronouns, and about the sound of the vowels, especially *o*, when standing under a rhythmical accent.

The object in view has been as much to awaken an interest in the subject-matter as to teach.

The pronunciation of the foreign names that will be found in their alphabetical places, and that are frequently mispronounced, will not, it is thought, make the book less acceptable to any, while it will perhaps make it more acceptable to some.

Those who discover that the same things are said in a plurality of places, will kindly remember that repetition is the only sure road to mental acquirement.

Suggestions and criticisms are solicited, with the view of profiting by them in future editions.

A. A.

NEW YORK, *October, 1880.*

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

ā, <i>long</i>	as in	hāle, grāy, fāte.
ă, <i>short</i>	“	păd, făt, hăve, răn.
ā, <i>long before r</i>	“	fāre, păir, beăr.
ā, <i>Italian</i>	“	fār, fāther, cālm.
ă, <i>intermediate</i>	“	făst, grăsp, brānch.
ā, <i>broad</i>	“	fāl, wāl, hāul.
ă, <i>obscure</i>	“	liă, hesitāncy.
ē, <i>long</i>	“	mēte, sēal, ēve.
ĕ, <i>short</i>	“	mĕn, mĕt, sĕll, fĕrry.
ê, <i>like â</i>	“	hêir, thêre, whêre.
ē, <i>like â</i>	“	obey, prey, eight.
ē	“	hēr, hērd, fērn, vērge.
ē, <i>obscure</i>	“	briēr, fuēl, celēry.
ī, <i>long</i>	“	pīne, īce, fīre, fīle.
ĭ, <i>short</i>	“	mĭss, pĭn, fĭll, mĭrror.
ī, <i>like long e</i>	“	mīen, machīne, police.
ĭ, <i>short and obtuse</i>	“	sĭr, fĭr, thĭrsty, bĭrd.
ĭ, <i>obscure</i>	“	ruĭn, elixĭr, abilitĭy.
ō, <i>long</i>	“	nōte, fōal, ōld.
ŏ, <i>short</i>	“	nŏt, ōdd, resŏlve.
ô, <i>like short u</i>	“	sŏn, dŏne, ōther, wŏn.
o, <i>like long oo</i>	“	mŏve, prŏve, dŏ.

ð, like short oo.....	as in bōsom, wōlf, wōman.
ð, <i>broad</i> , like a.....	“ nōr, fōrm, sōrt, stōrk.
o, <i>obscure</i>	“ major, cōfess, felōny
ōō, <i>long</i>	“ mōōn, fōōd, bōōty.
ōō, <i>short</i>	“ wōōl, fōōt, gōōd.

ū, <i>long</i>	“ tūbe, tūne, ūse, lūte.
ū, <i>short</i>	“ tūb, nūt, ūs, hūrry.
u, like long oo....	“ rūle, trūe, rūmor.
ū, like short oo.....	“ būll, pūsh, pūt.
ū, <i>short and obtuse</i>	“ fūr, ūrge, concūr.
u, <i>obscure</i>	“ sulphur, deputy.

ÿ, <i>long</i>	“ stÿle, lÿre, flÿ.
ÿ, <i>short</i>	“ sÿlvan, cÿst, lÿric.
ÿ, <i>short and obtuse</i>	“ mÿrrh, mÿrtle.

oi or oy (unmarked)....	“ oil, join, moist, oyster.
ou or ow (unmarked)....	“ out, hound, owl.

ç, <i>soft</i> , like s <i>sharp</i>	“ çede, çite, merçy.
e, <i>hard</i> , like k.....	“ eall, eoneur, suceess.
çh, <i>soft</i> , like sh.....	“ çhaise, marchioness.
eh, <i>hard</i> , like k.....	“ echorus, eeho, distieb.
ġ, <i>hard</i>	“ ġet, tġer, bġin.
ġ, <i>soft</i> , like j.....	“ ġem, engine, elegy.
g, <i>soft</i> , like z.....	“ haġ, amuġe, roġeate.
th, <i>soft, flat, or vocal</i>	“ this, the, smooth.
ẓ, like gz.....	“ ex̄ist, ex̄ert, aux̄iliary.

The letter *g*, when used in representing the pronunciation of French words, simply indicates that the preceding consonant has a nasal utterance.

VOWELS ALIKE IN SOUND.

ă in fâte, like ę in they.
â in fâir, like ê in thêre.
ą in fąłl, like ô in fôrm.
ą in lią, like ę in brię, i in elixir, ọ in majọr.
and ụ in sulphur.

ē in mēte. like ī in machīne.
ē in hēr, like ī in sīr, ō in wōrm, ū in fūr,
and ŷ in mŷrrh.

ī in pīne, like ŷ in stŷle.
ī in pīn, like ŷ in sŷlvan.

ö in nôt, like a in what.
ọ in mọve, like ȯ in mȯon, and ụ in rule.
ö in wölf, like ȯ in wȯol, and ū in pūsh.

ü in tüb, like ȯ in sȯn.

THE ORTHOËPIST.

A.

THIS vowel is pronounced *ā* as a letter, but *a* as a word, except when emphatic. Then it has its full name sound. Thus: I said Cleveland is *a* large town, not *the* large town of Ohio. In the languages of Continental Europe it usually has a sound like *a* in *far* or *father*, or—especially in French—like *a* in *ant*, *branch*, *grass*, etc.

The indefinite article *a* is a contraction of *an*, and should be used instead of *an* before all words, *without exception*, beginning with a consonant sound.

Aaron—*âr'un*.

ăb'ă-tis.

That has been done for this word that should be done for all foreign words that we use, as soon as practicable: it has been fully Anglicized. The more English we make our English the better English it is.

abattoir (Fr.)—ăb'ă'twâr'.

ăb-bă'tial.

ăb-dō'men; ăb-dôm'î-nal.

Ab'er-crôm-by.

Abergavenny—ăb'er-gĕn-ne. See *St.*

John.

ăb'ject; ăb'ject-ly.

ăb'ject-nĕss.

ăb'so-lûte, *not* -lüt.

ăb-söl'u-to-ry.

The dictionaries say that the penultimate *o* in such words as *declamatory*, *migratory*, *inventory*, *matrimony*, *dedicatory*, *derogatory*, *natory*, *category*, *parsimony*, *piscatory*, *postulatory*, *prefatory*, *preservatory*, *territory*, etc., etc., is or should be pronounced like short (*ă*) or obscure (*u*) *u*; that is, like *o* in *major*, *actor*, *factor*, etc. Is this true? The penultimate *o* of these words falls, without an exception, under a *rhythmical* accent, which naturally does and should bring out, in no small degree, the quality of the vowel, though not in the *same* degree that it is brought out when standing under a primary accent. And yet it would be as much in harmony with the spirit of the language to say *preservatōry*, making the *o* as long as the penultimate *o* in *protozoic*, as it is to slur it to the extent we naturally do in syllables where it has

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

no accent whatever, as, for example, in *protector*, *protectorship*, *rector*, *rectorship*, *rectory*, etc. It is safe to assert that it is only those specially schooled to slur this *o* that pronounce it according to the dictionary marking. There are many that say *matrimony*, and a few that say *inventory*; but there are probably none, in this country at least, that are consistent and uniformly suppress this *o* in the whole long list of words in which it is found. To do so is to take something from whatever of sonorousness the language naturally has, as all languages are sonorous in proportion to their wealth in vowel-sounds. See *antinomy*.

əb-solve', or əb-solve'.

əb-sorb', not -zôrb'.

əb-stē'mi-ŏs.

əb'stract-ly.

əb-struse', not -strūs'.

ə-by'dos, not əb'.

acacia—ə-kā'she-ə, or ə-kā'.

ăc-ă-dē'mi-ən.

ăc'cēt, *noun*.

ăc-cēt', *verb*; ăc-cēt'ed.

ăc-cēpt'ă-ble.

In Walker's time this word was accented on the first syllable by the majority of the better speakers.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ăc'cĕss, *or* ăc-cĕss'.

The first marking is preferred by the later orthoëpists, and is sanctioned by our most careful speakers.

ăc-cĕs'so-ry, *or* ăc'cĕs-so-ry.

Ease of utterance has shifted the accent from the first to the second syllable, where it will remain.

ăc-clĭ'māte; ăc-clĭ'ma-tize.

ăc-cōst', *not* -kawst'.

The *o* of this word, though so marked, is not really as short as the *o* in *not*. Short *o* is slightly prolonged when followed by *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, or *th*, as in *off*, *soft*, *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also, in many words where it is followed by *n* or final *ng*, as in *gone*, *begone*, *long*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *throng*, *wrong*. The *extreme* short sound, in these words, is as much to be avoided as the full broad sound of *a*, as in *haul*, which in this country is so frequently heard.

accompt—ac-count'.

ăc-cou'tre, *not* -cow'.

ăc-crue', *not* -crū'.

U preceded by *r* or the sound of *sh* or of *zh* in the same syllable often becomes *oo*, as in *rude*, *rumor*, *rule*, *ruby*, *sure*, *issue*.

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ăc'cu-rate, *not* ăk'er-ēt.

Vowels in syllables standing next to accented syllables are generally obscure; there are, however, a considerable number of vowels so situated, and that Worcester marks obscure, that properly receive their long sound *somewhat shortened*. Of these, *u* is the one most frequently met with. Giving these vowels their *full* long sound has the same effect that it has to make the pronouns, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions too prominent: it makes the speaker appear pedantic and self-conscious. He speaks best whose manner of speaking is least noticed. A few of the words in which this peculiar vowel appears are *accurate*, *adulation*, *deputize*, *emolument*, *occupation*, *occupy*, *particular*, *perpendicular*, and *superior*. *U* thus situated is sometimes obscure; in disputant and disputable, for example. See *opinion*, also *licentiate*.

acephalous—ă-sěf'ă-lus.

ăç'e-tâte.

ă-cět'ic.

ăc'mē, *or* ăc'mē.

ă'cørn, *or* ă'cørn.

In deference to Dr. J. Thomas, I change *not* here to *or*.

acoustics—ă-kōōs'tiks.

Nearly all the orthoëpists mark the *ou* of this

word *ow*, while nearly the whole English-speaking world, as far as my observation goes, pronounce it *oo*. Many persons boldly pronounce it *oo*, knowing that the authorities are against them. *Squalor* is another word treated in like manner. I am of opinion that this manual has heretofore been in error in condemning, in common with the dictionaries, the well-nigh universal mode of pronouncing this word. If usage and not the orthoëpists make the law, then it is the duty of The Orthoëpist to sanction and not to condemn *ə-kōōs'tiks*. *ə-kows'tiks*, one of The Orthoëpist's critics very justly says, "is a most unlovable pronunciation."

acquiesce—*ək-we-ēs'*.

ə-cröss', *not ə-krawst'*.

ə-crös'tic, *not ə-kraws'tic*. See accost.

Actæon—*ak-tē'on*, *not ak'te-on*.

ăc'tor, *not ăc'tôr*.

ə-cū'men, *not ăk'ū-men*.

ăd-ə-măn-tē'an.

ăd-ə-măn'tine.

ăd-əp-tā'tion.

əd-dress', *both the noun and the verb*.

əd-dūce'.

When, in the same syllable, long *u* is preceded by one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, or

th, it is not easy to introduce the sound of *y*; hence careless speakers omit it, pronouncing *duty*, dooty; *tune*, toon; *lute*, loot; *nuisance*, noosance, etc. And yet to make the *u* in these words as clear and perfect as in *mute*, *cube*, etc., is over-nice, and consequently smacks of pedantry. The two extremes should be avoided with equal care.

ə-děpt', *not* ăd'ępt.

ăd-hē'sive, *not* -zive.

ăd'į-pōse, *or* ăd-į-pōse', *not* -pōz.

ăd-jęc-tī'val.

There is abundant authority for accenting the first syllable, but it is hoped that no one will be inclined to follow it.

ad'jęc-tive-ly.

ăd'mį-ră-ble; ăd'mį-ră-bly.

ăd'mį-răl-ty, *not* ăd-mį-răl'ty.

adobe (Sp.)—ă-dō'bă.

A-dō'nis.

adulation—ăd-yu-lă'shun.

Worcester and three or four others mark this word *ăd-du-lă'tion*—a treatment of the first two syllables that is very extraordinary.

ă-dŭlt', *not* ăd'ŭlt.

ad-vānce', *not* ad-vānce', *nor* ad-vānce'.

The fifth sound of *a*, called the *intermediate*, is found chiefly in monosyllables and dissyllables. At the beginning of this century these words were generally pronounced with the full Italian *a*, which by the exquisites was not unfrequently exaggerated. This Walker undertook to change, and to that end marked the *a* of words of this class like the *a* in *mān*, *fāt*, *āt*, etc. The innovation, however, met with only partial success. Webster and Worcester both opposed it. Now, there is a general disposition to unite in some intermediate sound between the broad *ā* in *father*, which is rarely, and the short *ă* in *at*, which is frequently, heard in this country. Some of the words in which *a* now receives this intermediate sound are: *advantage*, *after*, *aghost*, *alas*, *amass*, *alabaster*, *Alexander*, *answer*, *ant*, *asp*, *ass*, *bask*, *basket*, *blanch*, *blast*, *branch*, *brass*, *cask*, *casket*, *cast*, *castle*, *chaff*, *chance*, *chant*, *clasp*, *class*, *contrast*, *craft*, *dance*, *draft*, *draught*, *enchant*, *enhance*, *example*, *fast*, *flask*, *gantlet*, *gasp*, *ghostly*, *glance*, *glass*, *graft*, *grant*, *grasp*, *grass*, *hasp*, *lance*, *lass*, *last*, *mask*, *mass*, *mast*, *mastiff*, *nasty*, *pant*, *pass*, *past*, *pastor*, *pasture*, *plaster*, *prance*, *quaff*, *raft*, *rafter*, *rasp*, *sample*, *shaft*, *slander*, *slant*, *staff*, *task*, *trance*, *vast*, *waft*.

adventure—ad-věnt'yur.

This is Worcester's marking. Webster marks the *u* long. My preference for the obscure *u* here, and in many other similar cases, is most decided.

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ăd'vērse, *not* ăd-vērse', *nor* ăd-vūrse'.
 ăd'ver-tīse, *or* ăd-ver-tīse', *not* ad-vēr'tis.
 ăd-vēr'tīse-měnt.

The vowel *e* before *r* in a monosyllable or an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, and in derivatives of such words—especially when the syllable retains its accent, as in *hērd*, *defēr*, *concērn*, *matērnal*—has an intermediate sound between *u* in *murrain* and *e* in *ferry*. The careless are wont to give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *murrain*, as *murcy* for *mērcy*, *furn* for *fērn*, etc. It is less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter. It is heard in *ermine*, *verge*, *prefer*, *earnest*, *learn*, *discern*, *fertile*, *fervent*, *fervid*, *perch*, *perfect*, *perfidy*, *perfume*, *perjure*, *permeate*, *serpent*, *service*, *terse*, *verb*, *verdant*, *verdict*, *vermin*, *vernal*, *verse*, *versify*, *her*, *herb*, *hermit*, *hearse*, *certain*, *dervis*, *germ*, *merchant*, *mercury*, *merge*, *mermaid*, *nerve*, *adversity*, etc. The sound is heard in four other vowels: in the *i* of *bird*, *birth*, *mirth*, *first*, *virgin*, *thirsty*, *girl*, *gird*, *girdle*, etc.; in the *o* of *word*, *world*, *worth*, *worm*, *work*, *worship*, *worst*, *worthy*, etc.; in the *u* of *murder*, *murky*, *murmur*, *purl*, *purpose*, *purple*, *purse*, *pursy*, *cur*, *curd*, *curdle*, *curl*, *durst*, *fur*, *furl*, *furnish*, *further*, *furlong*, *surf*, *surface*, *surgeon*, *surly*, *turf*, *turbot*, *turbid*, *turn*, *turkey*, *turtle*, *urge*, *urn*, *urgent*, *urchin*, etc.; and in the *y* of *myrrh*, *myrtle*, and *myrmidon*. Also heard in

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

some unaccented syllables, as in *adverb*, *adverse*, etc.

ăd'ver-tis-er.

This is not the dictionary pronunciation, but it is that of universal usage. No one, I think, ever accents the penult of this word; we never hear any one speak of the Commercial Advertiser.

Æ-nē'as of Troy.

Æ'ne-as of Corinth.

Æ-nē'id.

ā'er-āte; ā'er-āt-ed.

a-ē'ri-āl.

aerie—ē're, or ā're.

ā'er-i-fôrm.

ā'er-i-fy.

ā'er-o-lite.

ā'er-ôm'e-ter.

ā'er-o-naut.

æsthetic—ës-thět'ic.

affaire d'amour (Fr.)—ăf'fâr' dâ'mor'.

affluxion—ăf-flûk'shun.

Af-ghân-is-tân'.

aforesaid—ă-fôr'sêd.

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again—*ä-ġën'*; against—*ä-ġënst'*.

The usual sound of the diphthong *ai* is that of long *a*. The principal exceptions are in *said*, *saith*, *again*, and *against*, where it has the sound of short *e*; in *plaid* and *raillery*, where it has the sound of short *a*; in *aisle*, where it has the sound of long *i*; and in final unaccented syllables, as in *fountain*, *curtain*, etc., where it has the sound of short or obscure *i*.

ä-gäpe', or *ä-gäpe'*.

Ag-ä-pëm'ö-nē.

ä-gä've.

ä'ġed (*adjective*), not *äjd*, except in compound words.

äg'grän-dize.

äg-grän'dize-mënt, or *äg'grän-dize-mënt*.

agile—äj'il, not *äj'il*, nor *ä'jil*.

Äg'in-cōurt.

äg-rī-cült'u-rīst, not *-u-ral-ist*.

ailantus—ä-län'tus, not *-thus*.

äil'mënt, not *-munt*.

In pronouncing such terminal, unaccented syllables as *ment*, *cent*, *ance*, *ence*, *stant*, *ent*, *al*, *less*, *ness*, etc., it is as important to avoid making the quality of the vowel too apparent as it is to avoid saying *munt*, *sunt*, *unce*, *stunt*, *unt*, *ul*,

luss, nuss, etc. If the one is slovenly and vulgar, the other is pedantic and affected.

Aix-la-Chapelle—äks'-lä-shá'pěl'.

Ajaccio—ä-yät'chō.

äl'a-bäs-ter, *not* al-a-bäs'ter.

ä-läs'.

à l'anglaise—ä' lāng'glāz'.

äl-bī'no.

äl-bū'men, *not* äl'bu-men.

äl'cō-rän, *not* al-cō'ran.

äl'cōve, *or* ä-cōve'.

aldine—äl'dīn, *or* ä'dīn.

Äl'der-ney.

Äl-ex-än'drine, *or* äl-egz.

äl'ge-brä, *not* -brä.

äl'ge-brä-ist, *or* äl-ge-brä'ist.

The second is the marking both of Webster and Worcester in all except their later unabridged editions, which accent the first syllable.

ä'li-äs, *not* a-lī'as.

alien—äl'yen, *not* ä'li-en.

alienate—äl'yen-ät.

The syllable-loving Kenrick and Perry pronounced this word *äl'e-en-ät*. See *bestial*.

al-lē'giance.

Webster's dictionary has always made this a word of four syllables, the later unabridged editions excepted.

āl'le-go-rīst.

allegro—al-lē'grō, *or* al-lā'grō.

al-lōp'a-ty; al-lōp'a-thīst.


al-lūde', *not* -lūd. See adduce.

al-lŷ'; *pl.*, al-lies'.

This noun is frequently pronounced *āl'ly*, in accordance with the general custom of changing the accent of words used both as nouns and verbs. But Walker shows that this is a violation of a stronger analogy, since "it is a universal rule to pronounce *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable." Therefore this accentuation is erroneous, and it is altogether unauthorized.

almond—ā'mund.

alms—āmz, *not* ālmz, *nor* āmz.

al-pāc'ā, *not* āl-ā-pāk'ā. 

alpine—āl'pīn, *or* (better?) -pīn.

al'sō, *not* ōl'sō.

āl-ter-cā'tiōn, *not* al-, *but* al- as in alum.

al-tēr'nāte, *noun and adj.*, *not* al.

āl-ter-nāte, *or* al-tēr'nāte, *verb*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

al-tēr'na-tīve, *not* al-.

al-lū'mi-nūm, *not* al-lū'.

al-vē'ō-lar, *or* al've-ō-lar.

al-vē'ō-lāte, *or* al've-ō-lāte.

al'wāys, *not* al'wuz, *nor* ōl'wuz.

amateur—ā'mā-tûr'.

As many ways have been set down for pronouncing this word in English as there have been English dictionary-makers. The fact is, the exact sound of the last syllable can not be represented with any characters we have at command. This word is semi-Anglicized.

In pronouncing French, it is of the first importance to bear in mind that it is a comparatively *unaccented language*; that the difference in the quantity of the syllables is due rather to a prolongation of the vowel-sounds of the long syllables than to their receiving a greater stress of voice.

ām'ber-grīs.

There is a class of words, mostly of French and Italian origin, in which *i* retains the long sound of *e*; as, *ambergris*, *antique*, *bombazine*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *critique*, *gabardine*, *haberdine*, *quarantine*, *ravine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *police*, *tambourine*, *tontine*, *oblique*, etc. *Brazil*, *chagrin*, and *invalid* formerly belonged in this list; now, however, they

are generally, if not universally, pronounced with the *i* short.

ambrosia—*am-brō'zhe-ä, or am-brō'zhä.*

ameliorate—*a-mēl'yo-räte.*

ä'měn'.

This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents. *Walker.*—A number of compound words are to be excepted; as, *back-slide, strong-hold, way-lay*, etc. *Worcester.*—The first syllable, however, of these words receives more stress than the second, hence it is hardly proper to say that they have two consecutive accents.

a-mē'na-ble, not a-měn'.

amende honorable (French)—*ä'möngd'
ön'ö'ra-bl'.*

a-měn'ì-ty, not a-mē'nì.

amour (Anglicized French)—*a-mor'.*

amour propre (Fr.)—*ä'mor' prüpr'.*

an-äeh'rö-nism.

an-cēs'tral.

Ease of utterance has transferred this accent from the first to the second syllable.

anchor—*äng'kür.*

an-chō'vy.

- ancient—*ăn'shent*, *not* *ăn'*.
ăn'cîl-la-ry, *not* *ăn-cîl'*.
An-drôm'e-dâ.
andiron—*ând'i-urn*.
aneurism—*ăn'u-rîzm*.
ăn'ec-dô-tal.
anew—*ă-nû'*, *not* *ă-nu'*.
angel—*ăn'jel*, *not* *ăn'jl*, *nor* *ăn'jûl*.
angular—*âng'gu-lar*.
ăn-i-măl'cûle, *pl.*, *ăn-i-măl'cûleş*.
ăn-i-măl'cû-lûm (L.), *pl.*, *ăn-i-măl'cû-lâ*.
ăn-nî'hî-lâte, *not* *ăn-nî'lâte*.
annunciate—*ăn-nûn'she-ât*.
anonymous—*ă-nôn'e-mûs*, *not* *-wi-mûs*.
ăn-óth'er, *not* *ă-nûth'*.
ăn'swer. See *advance*.
ânt, *not* *ănt*.
antarctic—*ânt-ârk'tic*, *not* *-ârt'ic*.
ăn-te-pe-nûlt'.

There is no authority for saying *ăn-te-pě'nûlt*; still, that is what the recognized pronunciation of this word will be sooner or later, probably. We already have authority for saying *pě'nûlt*, instead of *pě-nûlt'*.

ăn'ti, *not* ăn'ti.

ăn'ti-mọ-ny.

ạn-tĩn'ọ-my.

The penultimate *o* of these two words, it will be seen, is marked in both cases alike—i. e., according to the dictionaries. Who will contend that the sound of the vowel is, or should be, the same in both words? In the first word it is the vowel of a long syllable; in the second, of a short one. See *absolutory*.

ạn-tĩp'ọ-dal.

ăn-ti-pỗ'de-ạn.

ạn-tĩp'ọ-dēs, *not* ăn'ti-pỗdz.

anxiety—ạng-zĩ'e-ty.

anxious—ăngk'shụs.

ă'pěx, *not* ăp'ex.

Ăph-rọ-dĩ'te.

ăp'ị-cēs.

ạ-pỗd'ọ-sĩs.

apologue—ăp'ọ-lөг.

apostle—ạ-pỗs'sl.

ăp-ọ-thē'ọ-sĩs, *not* ăp-ọ-the-ỗ'sĩs.

ăp-ọ-thē'ọ-size.

ăp-pạ-rả'tus, *or* ăp-pạ-rả'tus.

See Key to Pronunciation p. 6.

ap-pâr'ent, *not* ap-pâr'ent.

ap-pêl'late, *not* âp'.

ap-pên'di-cēs.

appreciation—ap-prê-she-â'shun.

ap-prên'tice, *not* ap-prîn'tis.

âp'pro-bâ-tive.

â'pri-côt, *not* âp'ri-côt.

apron—â'purn, *or* â'prun.

Though a large majority of the authorities, and the best current usage, favor the first pronunciation, it will not be denied that it looks very like a corruption.

à propos (Fr.)—â prô'pô'.

âp'ti-tûde, *not* -tûd.

The *u* of *altitude*, *amplitude*, *assiduity*, *assume*, *attitude*, *astute*, *attribute* (the noun), etc., has its long sound slightly abridged. The careless generally pronounce it *u*. See *adduce*.

aqueduct—âk'we-dûkt.

aquiline—âk'we-lîn, *or* -lîn.

The authorities and usage are divided with respect to the *i* of this and a few other words, *alkaline*, *uterine*, etc.

Ār'âb, *not* Ā'râb.

Ār'â-bîc, *not* Ā-râ'bîc.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

är-bū'tus.

In the latest edition of Webster's dictionary the accentuation of this word, to make it accord with the Latin, is changed from that recommended here to är'bu-tus. Usage and authority, however, not only in English but also in German, decidedly favor placing the accent on the penult, which is certainly the more euphonious accentuation to the English ear, and the one that undoubtedly will prevail.

är-ehä'ic.

är'eha-ism.

archangel—ärk-än'jel.

When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*—as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archiepiscopal*, *archæology*, etc.; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*—as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *archfiend*.

är'ehe-týpe.

är-ehi-dì-äc'õ-näl.

är-ehim-e-dē'an.

Ar-ehi-mē'dēs.

archival—är-kī'val.

archives—är'kivz.

arctic—ärk'tik, *not* är'tik.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ärd'u-oūs, *not* ä'r'doūs.

are—är, *not* âr.

ä're-ä, *not* a-rē'ä.

a-rē'o-lä, *not* ä-re-ō'lä.

ä-re-öm'e-ter.

ä-re-o-mët'ric.

är'gand.

är'gen-tine.

Ä-rì-äd'ne.

Arian—ä'rì-än.

A-rì'on.

A-rì'us, *or* A'rì-us.

a-rìs'to-crät, *or* ä'r'is-tò-crät.

Arkansas—är'kan-saw.

This is now, by act of the State Legislature, the legal pronounciation. Usage was long divided between this and ä-r-kän'sas.

är-mä'dä, *or* ä-r-mä'dä.

är'mis-tice.

a-rō'ma-tize.

arquebuse—är'kwe-büs, *not* -büs.

a-rëar' ; *pl.*, a-rëars'.

är'se-nic.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Är'te-mis.

ar-tif'i-cer.

är'ti-şan.

as-bës'tos, *not* az.

As'eham.

Asia—ä'she-ä, *not* ä'zhä, *nor* ä'zhe-ä.

Asiatic—ä-she-ät'ic, *not* -zhe.

as-kânce'; as-kânt; as-slânt.

The second *a* of these three words is incorrectly marked (ä) by Worcester.

as-pär'a-güs, *not* sparrowgrass.

äs-phält', *not* -phält.

as-pir'ant.

äs'sëts, *not* as-sëts'.

associate—as-sō'she-ät, *not* as-sō'shât.

association—as-sō-she-ä'shun, *or* -se.

as-sūmp'tiōn.

assure—a-shur', *not* -shūr'.

as-sur'ance.

asthma—ast'mä, as'mä, *or* az'mä.

as-trög'ra-phy; as-trö-lög'ic.

äs-trö-nöm'ic.

as-syn'de-tön.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

äte, *not* èt; *imp.* of to eat.

Äth-ē-nē'um.

ät-lan-tē'an, *not* at-län'.

à toute force (Fr.)—ä' töt' fôrs'.

à tout prix (Fr.)—ä' töt' prē'.

attaché (Fr.)—ä'tä'shā'.

The diphthong *au* usually has the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*, *walk* (ä). When, however, it is followed by *n* and another consonant, the best usage generally changes the sound to that of *a* in *far*, *father* (ā); for example, in *aunt*, *craunch*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*, *haunch*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *jaundice*, *launch*, *laundry*, *saunter*, *staunch*, *taunt*. The words *taunt*, *laundry*, and *laundress* are often, and the words *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, *laurel*, and *vaunt* are generally pronounced with the *au* like broad *a* (ä), as in *audacious*. In *laugh* and *draught* the diphthong has the sound of *a* in *far*, and in *hautboy* the sound of long *o*.

Aubert—ö'bär'.

au-dä'cious, *not* -däsh'us.

au fait (Fr.)—ö fä.

Äu-gē'an.

äunt, *not* änt.

au-rē'ō-lä, *not* au-re-ō'lä.

au revoir (Fr.)—ö' rüv'wär'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

au-ríc'u-lar.

au'rist.

au-rō'ra bō-re-ā'lis.

aus-cul-tā'tion.

au-thōr'i-ty, *not* thaw.

au-tōn'ō-my.

au'top-sy.

auxiliary—awg-zīl'yā-re.

avāunt', *or* avāunt'.

āv'e-nūe, *not* -nū.

avēr'.

avērse'.

aversion—avēr'shun, *not* -zhun.

A'vōn, *not* āv'ōn.

aw'fūl, *not* aw'fl.

awk'ward, *not* awk'ard.

aw-rȳ', *not* aw-rȳ'.

axiom—āx'e-ūm.

axle—āk'sl.

ay, *or* aye (meaning *yes*)—ī.

aye (meaning *always*)—ā.

āz'ōte, *or* ā-zōte'.

azure—ā'zhur, *or* āzh'ur.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

B.

THIS consonant, preceded by *m* or followed by *t* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, *climb*, *bomb*, *tomb*, *doubt*, *debt*, *subtle*, etc. *Succumb* is said to be one of the exceptions; in this country, however, it is generally pronounced without the *b*.

bä-cíl'lus.

bade—bäd, *not* bäd.

badinage—bä'dī'nāzh'.

bagatelle (Fr.)—bä'gä'těl'.

bäl'cö-ny.

The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years. *Smart* (1836).—*Con'template* is bad enough, but *bal'cony* makes me sick. *Rogers*.

ballet (Fr.)—bäl'lä'.

This word is generally pronounced bäl'lē, which is neither English nor French. There is no good reason why it should not be Anglicized and pronounced bäl'lēt, in accordance with the recommendation of several of the orthoëpists.

balm—bäm, *not* bäm.

Balmoral—bäl-mör'al.

bäl'sam.

bəl-săm'ic, *not* bəl.

Balzac—bäl'zäk, *not* bäl'.

bə-ná'nə.

banquet—bäng'kwët.

Bə-răb'bəs, *not* bār'ə-bəs.

Bär-bă'dôes.

Bă'ring.

barouche—bə-rosh', *not* -roch'.

băr'rel, *not* -rîl.

Bartholdi—bär-töl'dē.

bə-sălt', *not* -zălt'.

bas-bleu—bă'-blüh'.

Those that do not know the French pronunciation well are advised to use the English word *blue-stocking*, as good English is always better than bad French.

bə-shaw'.

bă'sic.

băş'i-lar.

bäss' rē-liēf', *not* bā.

Băs'tile'.

băth, *not* bāth; *pl.*, bāths.

battue (Fr.)—băt'tu'. See ruse de g.

bayou—bī'ô.

Beaconsfield—bĕk'ŭnz-fĕld.

Beatrice Cenci (Italian)—bā-ā-trĕ'chā
chĕn'chĕ.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bĕch'm. See St.
John.

Beauclerk (Eng.)—bō-clār.

Beaumarchais—bō-mār'shā'.

beau monde (Fr.)—bō' maund'.

beauteous—bū'tĕ-ŭs.

beaux-esprits (Fr.)—bō'-zās'prĕ'.

bĕ-cause', *not* bĕ-cōz'.

bedizen—bĕ-dī'zn, *or* bĕ-dīz'n.

bedstead—bĕd'stĕd, *not* -stīd.

Bĕ-ĕl'zĕ-bŭb, *not* bĕl'zĕ-bŭb.

Beethoven—bā'tō-fĕn.

been—bĭn.

Pronounced *bĕn* in England by many careful speakers; their highest authorities, however, mark it *bĭn*. If the English were as much accustomed to consult the dictionaries as we are, the pronunciation *bĭn* would probably be as general with them as it is with us, since this is the pronunciation recommended by Walker, Smart, and several other distinguished English orthoëpists.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

bə-gōne', *not* -gawn. See accost.

bə-hälf', *not* -häf.

bē'he-möth.

behoove.

Whether written with one *o* or with two, this word is pronounced *be-hōōve'*, and not *be-hōve'*.

bel-esprit (Fr.)—bəl'-ās'prē'.

Bel-fäst'.

Bē'li-al.

bellows—bəl'lus, *or* bəl'lōz.

Smart says: "Though generally considered as a plural, some authors join *bellows* to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation *bəl'lus*." Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*."

In England there is a tendency to return to what was undoubtedly the original pronunciation of this word, namely, *bəl'lōz*. Both the New Imperial Dictionary and Stormonth's so pronounce it. This is one of many cases in which individual taste may with perfect propriety be consulted. An acquaintance with the facts makes one bold to do as one lists.

Bel-ōō-chis-tān'.

bə-nēath', *not* -nēath'.

Bën-gal'.

Bentham—bënt'm. See St. John.

bën'zine.

This is the dictionary pronunciation for what is generally, if not universally, called *bën-zên'*.

bẹ-quēath', *not* -quēath'.

Béranger—bā'rōng'zhā'.

bēr'gə-mot.

Berkeley—bärk'le. See St. John.

Bēr'lin, *not* bēr-lin'.

The latter pronunciation is neither English nor German, since the Germans say *bār-lên'*.

bestial—běst'yəl.

That pronunciation that makes the smaller number of syllables of such words as *plagiarist*, *genial*, *cordial*, *bestial*, *facial*, *peculiar*, *ameliorate*, etc., is the easier of utterance and far the more euphonious. For these reasons it has always been, and doubtless always will be, considered the more desirable.

bestrew—bẹ-stru', *or* -strō'. See *strew*.

Běth-sā'î-dà.

bẹ-trōth', *not* -trōth'.

bẹ-trōth'al, *not* -trōth'-.

bẹ-trōth'ment, *not* -trōth'-.

běv'el, *not* bėv'l.

bīb-li-ög'ra-phy.

Bicester—bīs'ter. See St. John.

bicycle—bī'ce-kel.

bī-ěn'ni-əl, *not* bī.

bī-fûr'câte.

bī-fûr'cât-ed, *not* -īd, *nor* -ūd.

Making *id* or *ud* out of terminal *ed* is one of the most objectionable, as well as one of the most common, of faults. The mangling of the terminal unaccented vowels is more offensive to a cultured ear than the misplacing of an accent.

billet-doux (Fr.)—bē'yā'do'.

The plural (*billets-doux*) is pronounced, in French, precisely like the singular.

Bingen—bīng'en, *not* bīn'jen.

bī-nöc'u-lar, *or* bīn-oc'.

bī-nō'mi-əl, *not* bī.

bī-ög'ra-phy, *not* bī.

bīp'ar-tite, *or* bī-pār'tit.

bīrd. See adverse.

Bīs'märck, *not* bīz'.

At the end of a syllable, *s*, in German, has invariably its sharp, hissing sound.

bĭs'muth.

bi-tū'mĕn, *not* bĭt'ū-mĕn.

bivouac (Fr.)—bĭv'wāk'.

blackguard—blāg'gārd.

Bläck'stone.

blās'phē-moūs, *not* blās-phē'moūs.

blā'tant, *not* blā'.

blasé (Fr.)—blā'zā'.

bleat—blēt.

blëss'ĕd, *adj.*

There are some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* of the last syllable is commonly sounded; as, *aged, beloved, blessed, cursed, deuced, wicked, winged*, etc. The pulpit affectation that sounds the *ed* of the imperfect tense and the participles, when reading the Bible, is going out of fashion.

blithe.

Blucher—blū'chĕr.

As no one ever has indicated, or ever will indicate, with any character at our command the true pronunciation, or anything near it, of this name—the correct orthography of which is *Bluecher*—and as no one ever will pronounce it correctly that does not pronounce German, would it not be well to Anglicize it and have done with it? We have no sounds in English that have

any likeness to the German *ue* and *ch*. *Blü'cher* has the merit of sounding like something—English—which is one merit more than *blook'er* has, for that sounds like nothing.

blūe, *or* blūē.

The Century, Stormonth, and two or three others give the *u* of this word the sound of long *oo*.

Blumenthal—blū'men'täl.

Blythe, *or* Blyth—blī. See St. John.

boatswain—bō'sn.

Boccaccio—bōk-kā'chō.

Bohun—bōn. See St. John.

Boileau—bwa'lō'.

böld'est, *not* -ist, *nor* -ust.

Bologna—bō-lōn'yā.

bomb—bōm, *or* bōm.

bom-bärd'.

bombast—bōm'bäst, *or* bōm'.

This is the accentuation of all the later authorities, save one; it is permitted by Worcester, and is the pronunciation generally heard in this country. The *o* of this word is the *o* of *son*, *done*, *won*, also of *bomb* and its compounds, which is precisely like short *u*. To pronounce the *o* of *bombast* short (bōm) is to yield to the influence of the unschooled.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Boleyn—bööl'in.

Bolingbroke—böl'ing-bröök.

bombazine—büm-bạ-zīne'.

bom-bỷc'ị-noüs.

The only difference between the first *o* of this word and the *o* of *bombast*, *bombazine*, etc., is that here it is touched a shade more lightly.

Bonnat—bүн'ná'.

bonne—bүн.

bonne bouche—bүн boosh.

bөн'net, *not* bүн'.

bōoth, *not* bōoth.

Borghese—bôr-gă'zā.

Bôr'ne-ō.

Bös'pọ-rüs.

Bös'ton, *not* haws'ton.

Böth'wẹll.

Bouguereau—bọ'gẹr'ō'.

Boulanger—bọ'lǒng'zhā'.

boulevard (Fr.)—bọ'lẹ-vàr'.

bouquet (Fr.)—bọ'kă'.

bourgeois (Fr.)—bọrch'wà'.

bourgeoisie (Fr.)—bọrch'wà'zē'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

bourne, *or* bourne—börn, *or* born.

“I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it sound as if written *boorn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme for *inourn* upon the stage, and Mr. Garrick so pronounced it.” *Walker*.—Worcester, Webster, Smart and five others agree with Walker, while some five or six of the lesser lights agree with Sheridan.

Bouvier—bō-vēr'. See St. John.

Bowdoin—bō'dn.

bowsprit—bō'sprīt, *not* bow'.

brānd' new, *not* brān.

brā-vā'dō, *or* -vā'dō.

brā'vō, *not* brā'.

breeches—brīch'ez.

breeching—brīch'ing.

brēth'ren, *not* brēth'er-ēn.

breviary—brēv'yā-rē, *or* brē'vī-a-rē.

brevier—brē-vee'r.

brew—brū, *not* brū.

brewer—brū'er.

brīg'and, *not* brī-gānd'.

brīg'an-tine, *not* -tīn, *nor* -tēn. See infantine.

bristle—brīs'sl.

brochure (Fr.)—brō'shur'. See ruse
de g.

brō'gan.

brō'mīne, *or* -mīn.

brō'mīde, *or* -mīd.

brōn-ehī'tis.

brooch—brōch.

brōth'el.

Brougham—brōō'am.

bruit—brūt.

bruise.

Buchan—būk'n. See St. John.

Buddha—būd'ā, *or* būd'ā.

buoy—bwōy.

bureau—bū'rō.

bureaucracy—bū-rō'kra-se.

Bûr'gun-dy.

bûr-lèsque', *verb and adj.*

bûr'lèsque, *noun.*

business—bīz'nes, *not* -nūs. See ailment.

Bysshe—bīsh.

The middle name of the poet Shelley.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

C.

THIS letter is hard, and sounds like *k*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; soft, and sounds like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, except in *sceptic* and *scirrhus*, and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*.

When *ce* or *ci* are preceded by the accent, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, etc. Sometimes the *c* alone has this sound, or rather the *e* or *i* is used twice. First it combines with the *c* to make the sound *sh*, then it takes on its usual sound, as in *sociology*—*so-she-ol'o-gy*.

In *discern*, *suffice*, *sice*, and *sacrifice*, and their derivatives, *c* has the sound of *z*. It is silent in *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives, and also in terminal *sce*, as in *muscle*, etc.

cabaret—ká'bá'rā'. See amateur.

cabriolet—ká'brē'ò'lā'.

cachet—ká'shā'.

ca-cöph'ö-ny.

ca-dā'ver (L.), or -dā'ver.

Cadi—kā'di.

cæ-gū'rā.

café (Fr.)—ká'fā'.

caḟ-fē'ine.

Cairo—in Egypt, kī'rō ; in the United States, kā'rō.

caisson—kā'sôn.

This word is generally marked by orthoëpists *kā-sōn'* or *kā'sōn*; but it has become thoroughly Anglicized, and should be pronounced according to English analogy. The above marking is believed to conform to good usage.

Caius—kā'yus.

Calais (Fr.)—ká'lā'.

Pronounced, if Anglicized, *kăl'is*; but I have no recollection of ever having heard it so pronounced, except as the name of a town in Maine.

ca-lăsh', *not* -lăsh'.

cał-cîn'ă-ble.

cał-cîne', *or* cāl'cîne, *verb*.

The dictionary authority for the second marking is very slight. The preference shown for it in this country is due to its having been so marked in the earlier editions of Webster. The latest edition only permits it.

cāl'cî-ŭm.

cał'dron, *not* cāl'.

calembourg (Fr.)—kāl'ôm'bōr'.

calf—căf, *not* căf.

că'lip̃h, *not* că'.

căł-is-thên'ics.

calk—kaw̃k, *not* kaw̃lk.

căł-līg'ra-phy.

Căł-lī'ō-pe.

The pronunciation often heard, when the word signifies a musical instrument of recent invention, is unauthorized.

căłm, păłm, psăłm, äłm̃ș.

că-lör'ic.

că'lyx, *or* căł'yx.

că-měl'ō-părd.

căm'phor, *not* fīr.

Canaanite—că-naṇ-ite.

canaille—că'nīē'.

The last syllable is very like a running together of long *i* and long *e*.

căn'cel, *not* căn'sl.

că'-nīne.

This word, like most dissyllabic adjectives, should be accented on the first syllable, like *feline*, for example, despite the dictionaries.

căn-thăř'ī-dēs.

caoutchouc—kōō'chōōk.

căp'îl-la-ry.

Căp-u-çhîn'.

căr'at.

căr'bîne.

carbonaceous—kăr-bọ-nă'shụs.

că'ret, *not* cār'.

carême (Fr.)—kă'răm'.

Căr-ib-bē'an.

căr'ị-cat-ũre, *not* -cạ-tũre, *nor* -cạ-chụr.

căr'ị-cat-ũ-rỉst, -yũ-rỉst.

Worcester's and Webster's marking of these words is *-ca-tũr*, which robs them of the *y* sound heard in *tribute*, *verdure*, *creature*, *credulous*, and many other words, and without which they have, if pronounced as marked (*tũre*), a thin, prim, pedantic, mincing ring that is anything but pleasing. See *literature*.

căr'mîne.

căr-nỉv'ọ-rà, *not* kăr-nỉ-vō'rà.

cạ-rốt'id.

carrousel (Fr.)—kăr'roō'zẻl'.

carte blanche (Fr.)—kărt blongsh.

carte de visite (Fr.)—kărt đẹ vẻ'zẻt'.

căr'tẻl' (Fr.), *not* cār'tẻl, *nor* cār-tẻl'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Cār-thạ-gĩn'ị-ạn.

cār'tridge, *not* kăt.

cā-ry-ăt'i-dēs.

cā'se-ïne.

cāse'ment, *not* -mũnt.

caseous—kā'se-ūs.

cā-sĩ'nō (It.)—*a little house.*

cās'si-mēre, *not* kǎz'.

cassino (game)—kās-sē'nō.

cās'tel-lạn.

castle—kās'l, *not* kās'tl.

casual—kǎzh'u-ạl.

casualty—kǎzh'u-ạl-tẹ. See accurate.

casuistry—kǎzh'u-ịs-try.

catalogue—kăt'ạ-lөг, *not* -lөг.

căt-ạ-mạ-rǎn'.

Incorrectly marked in the old editions of Worcester, *cạ-tǎm'ạ-rǎn.*

cătch, *not* kětch.

catechumen—kăt-ẹ-kũ'men.

Cạu-cā'siạn, *not* kạu-kǎ'zạn.

Cau'ạ-sūs.

cā'vẹ-ăt, *not* kǎv'.

caviar (Fr.)—ká'vê'ár'.

Cây-ënne', *not* kī-ën'.

Cecil—sēs'il.

celestial—sẹ-lěst'yạl, *not* -lès'chạl.

cẻl'i-bạ-cy.

This is the marking of all the orthoëpists except Webster, who gives the preference to *se-libs'a-se*.

cẻl'lạ, *not* sủl'ler.

cellular—cẻl'yụ-lạ.

cẻ-mẻnt', *or* cẻm'ẻnt (*noun*).

Until recently the second was the dictionary pronunciation of this word, the first that of popular usage. Now, however, the first is authorized by the International, the Century, the Imperial, Foster, Hunter, Stormonth, and Smart, and it is quite sure to be by the forthcoming Standard.

cẻm'ẻ-tẻr-y, *not* cẻm'ẻ-try.

centime (Fr.)—sawn'tẻm'.

cẻn-trẻf'ụ-gạl, *not* cẻn-trẻ-fủ'gạl.

cẻn-trẻp'ẻ-tạl.

cẻ-phẻl'ic, *not* cẻph'ạl-ic.

ce-rẻm'ic.

cẻ'rẻtẻ, *not* cẻr'.

cēre'ment, *not* cē're.

“But tell

Why thy canonizéd bones, hears'd in death,
Have burst their cerements!”—*Hamlet*.

Not “canoniz'd bones, hearséd in death,” as
it is generally read.

cēr'tain, *not* cērt'n. See advertisement.

ce-ru'le-ān, *not* ce-rū'.

çha-grīn'. See ambergris.

ehāl-ce-dōn'ic.

ehāl-cēd'ō-ny.

chāl'drōn, *or* chāl'drōn.

challis—shāl'ly.

Cham—kām.

chām'ber, *not* chām'.

chamois—shām'wā'.

chán'cer-y, *not* chān', *nor* chān'. See
advance.

ehā'ōs, *not* -ūs.

chapeau—shā'pō'.

çha-rāde'.

This word has been fully Anglicized. If we
broaden the second *a*, we should do likewise with
the first.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

chargé d'affaires—shār'zhā' dāf'fār'.

chār'y, *or* chā'ry.

chasten—chās'sn, *not* chās'n.

chās'tise-mēnt, *not* chās-tiz'.

château en Espagne—shā'tō' ōn'ās'pān'.

Cherubini—kā-ryū-bē'nē.

chestnut—chēs'nūt.

chew—chū, *not* chū.

chiaro oscuro (It.)—kē-ā'rō ōs-kyū'rō.

Chī-ca'gō.

chī-cā'ner-y, *not* chī.

chick'en, *not* chick'n.

chil'dren, *not* chil'durn.

chimpanzee—chīm-pān'ze, *or* -pān-zē'.

Smart accents the last syllable.

Chī-nēse'.

chī-rōp'ō-dīst.

chīs'el, *not* chīz'l.

chīv'al-ric, *or* chī-vāl'ric.

chīv'al-roūs, *not* chī-vāl'roūs.

chīv'al-ry, *not* chīv'- (antiquated).

ehlō'rīde, *or* rīde.

According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms

ending in *ide* should have the *i* long; all other authorities, however, mark it short.

ehöl'ər-ic.

Cholmondeley—chüm'lē. See St. John.

choose—chūz, *not* chūz.

Chopin—shō'päng', *not* cho'pin.

ehō'rist, *not* ehör'. (antiquated).

ehör'is-ter.

chose (Fr.)—shōz.

chough—chūf.

ehres-töm'a-thy.

christen—krīs'sn.

christening—krīs'sn-ing.

Christian—krīst'yān.

Christianity — krīst-yān'ē-ty. See
bestial.

Christmas—krīs'mas, *not* krīst'.

ehrön-ō-lōg'ic.

cīe'a-trīce, *not* -trīce.

cicerone—sīs-ē-rō'nē (Anglicized).

The maker of this little book would take occasion to say here that, in his judgment, it is always well to make one's pronunciation, when speaking English, as English as permissible.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ciliary—sīl'yā-ry.

cinchona—sīn-kō'nā.

Cinnamati—sīn-sīn-nā'ti, *not* -nāt'tā.

Cir'ce.

cir'cum-stance—ance *as in* instance.

cis-āl'pine, *or* (better?) -pin.

cit'a-dēl, *not* -dūl.

cit'rate, *not* cī'trate.

civ'il, *not* cīv'l, *nor* cīv'ūl.

civ-il-i-zā'tion, *not* -ī-zā'tion.

The antepenultimate vowel in the termination *-ization* is always obscure.

clān-dēs'tine.

clapboard—klāb'bōrd, *or* klāp'.

clār'i-ōn.

clāsp, clāss.

clās'sic, clās'si-fy.

cleanly (*adj.*)—klēn'le.

cleanly (*adv.*)—klēn'le.

clēm'en-cy, *not* -ūn.

clerk.

In England pronounced *klār̄k*; in America, except on the stage, *klēr̄k*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

clew—klū, *not* klɹ.

cliché (Fr.)—klē'shā.

clī-mac-tēr'ic.

clī-măt'ic.

The vowel *i* is often long in the initial syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *pri*, *tri*, though not under the accent, as in *ideal*, *biography*, *chirology*, *climatic*, *primeval*, *tribunal*, etc.

clöth.

Before *th*, *st*, and *ss*, the letter *o* is frequently sounded *aw* in this country, as in *cloth*, *broth*, *lost*, *cost*, *moss*, *dross*, etc., which is accounted inelegant; it is not more objectionable, however, than a *palpable* effort to make the vowel short. See *accost*.

cō-ăd'jū-tant.

Knowles and Webster both said *cō-ăd-jū'tant*, but the later editions of the Webster Dictionary only permit this pronunciation.

cō-ăd-jū'tor.

cöch-î-nēal', *or* cöch'î-nēal, *not* köch'.

cöck'a-trice, *not* -trīs.

Cockburn—cō'bŭrn. See St. John.

cocoa—kō'kō.

cō'di-fy.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

coëxist—kō-egz-ist'.

coffee—kōf'fē, *or* kauf'fē.

When first introduced into England written *kaufee* or *kauphy*, which proves that the second marking represents the sound under which the berry first became known.

cōf'fin, *not* kauf'n. See accost.

cognac (Fr.)—kōn'yāk'.

cōg'ni-zānce.

There is good authority for pronouncing this word cōn'i-zānce; but this pronunciation finds little favor in America.

cōg-nō'men.

colander—kūl'an-der.

Colbert (Fr.)—kōl'bār'.

Coleridge—kōl'rīj.

cōl-lā'tiōn, *not* kō-lā'tiōn.

cōl-ōs-sē'um.

Colquehoun—cō-hōn'. See St. John.

cōl'um-ba-ry.

column—kōl'um, *not* -yūm, *nor* -yūm.

cōm'bāt, *or* cōm'bāt.

The question here is whether the *o* shall have the sound of *o* in *come* or of *o* in *from*. Walker,

Worcester, Smart, and others prefer the *o* in *come*; Webster and others, and popular usage, the *o* in *from*. The stage has always followed Walker, making the *o* very short; but, though this may perhaps be considered the more *elegant* mode of pronouncing the word at present, the longer *o* will doubtless eventually prevail.

còm'bat-ant, *or* còm'.

còm-băt'ive-nëss, *or* còm'bat'ive-nëss.

Ease of utterance has put the accent on the second syllable of this word, where, despite the dictionaries, it is pretty sure to remain.

Comédie Française—kòm'ă'dē' frông'-
săz'.

comely—kũm'ly, *not* kôm'.

còm-măn-dânt'.

The pronunciation of this word is a compromise between the French and the English.

comme il faut (Fr.)—kòm êl fō.

còm-mënd'ă-ble; *in verse, often* còm'.

"'Tis sweet and commendable in thy nature,
Hamlet."

"Silence is only commendable
In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not vendable."

commensurable—kòm-měn'shụ-ra-ble.

cõm'ment, *verb and noun.*

cõm-mis'er-âte.

cõm'mõn-äl-ty.

cõm'mõn-wěalth, *or* cõm-mõn-wěalth'.

cõm'mu-nĩsm ; cõm'mu-nĩst.

cõm'pạ-ra-ble.

cõm-pǎ'r-ạ-tive.

cõm-pǎ'trị-ọt, *not* -păt'.

cõm-peer'.

cõm-pěll'ed, *participial adjective.*

"Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a *compelléd* valor."—*Hamlet.*

cõm-pẽn'sâte, *or* cõm'pẽn-sâte. See con-summate.

cõm-plā'cěnt.

complaisance—kõm'plā-zǎnce'.

Worcester accents the last syllable of this semi-Anglicized French word ; Webster the first, placing a secondary accent on the last. In French, whatever difference there is in the quantity of the three syllables is due to the vowel sound of the last syllable being somewhat drawn out. I fail to see any good reason why it should not be wholly Anglicized, and pronounced kom-pla'-zance.

còm'plai-sant, *or* com-plai-sant'.

còm'plëx, *not* còm-plëx'.

còm'pro-mise.

comptroller—kòn-trôl'er.

còm-pur-gã'tor, *or* còm'.

còm'rãde, *or* còm'rãde, *or* -rãd.

The authorities are divided on this word somewhat as they are on *combat*, which see. The last marking of the second syllable, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, certainly is by etymology and good usage.

con amore (It.)—kòn ã-mô'rã.

concave—kõng'kãv, *not* -kãv.

còn-cẽn'trãte, *or* cõn'cẽn-trãte. See consummate.

conch—kõngk.

concierge—kõng'se-ãrzh'.

còn-cise', *not* -cize'.

còn-clũde', *not* -clũd'. See aptitude.

còn-clũ'sive, *not* -ziv.

concord—kõng'kôrd.

Concord (town)—kõng'kurd.

concourse—kõng'kôrs.

còn-cũ'bi-nage.

còn-dô'lençe, *not* còn'dọ.
 conduit—kòn'dit, *or* kũn'dit.
 cọn-fæss'or, *or* cõn'fess-ơ.

The latter accentuation is antiquated.

cõn'fì-dant, *or* cõn-fì-dãnt'.
 cõn'fine, *noun*.
 cọn-fine', *verb*.
 cọn-fis'câte. See consummate.
 cõn'flu-ent, *not* cọn-flũ'-.
 congé (Fr.)—kõng'zhã'.
 congenial—kọn-jẽn'yạl.

There is abundant authority for making this a word of four syllables; but, fortunately, few people follow it. See *bestial*.

cõn'gẻ-nẻ.
 congeniality—kọn-jẽn-yắl'ỉ-ty.
 Congo—kõng'gồ.
 congregate—kõn'grẻ-gặte, *or* kõng'-.
 congress—kõng'grẻs.
 congressional—kọn-grẻsh'ụn-ạl.
 'cọn-jữẻ', *solemnly to enjoin, to adjure.*

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

còn'jure, to influence by magic.

“What is he whose grief
Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them
stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers?”

Which word does Hamlet use here? From time immemorial the stage has said that he uses the second. In other words, according to the stage, Hamlet accuses Laertes of playing hocus-pocus with the stars.

connaissanceur (Fr.)—*còn'ă'sûr'*.

The orthography of this word is made to conform to that of the modern French, because *ai* represents the sound of the syllable, and *oi* does not. The sound of the last syllable can be only approximated with English characters. The *ur* of *fur*, however, somewhat prolonged, is very near it.

conquer—*kõng'kẹr*.

conquest—*kõng'kwěst*.

conscientious—*kõn-shẹ-ăn'shüs*.

còn'sěrv'ă'toire', -*twähr* (Fr.).

cõn-sěr'vạ-tọr, *or* *còn'ser-vă-tọr*.

cọn-sěrv'ạ-to-ry.

cọn-sỉd'er-ạ-ble, *not* -*sỉd'rạ-ble*.

cọn-sỉgn'ọr, *or* *còn-sỉgn-ôr'*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cɔn-sis'tɔ-ry, *or* cɔn'sis-to-ry.

cɔn-sɔls.

The important point in pronouncing this word is to make the *o* of both syllables short. As for the accent, it seems to be quite immaterial where it is placed.

cɔn-spɪr'ə-cy, *not* -spī'.

construe.

General usage says that this word should be accented on the second syllable, in common with nearly all the two-syllabled verbs in the language. In the long list of verbs beginning with *con* there are but two, I believe—*conquer* and *conjure*—that we accent on the first syllable. Sooner or later the lexicographers will have to yield to usage and sanction *con-strue'*.

cɔn-sūme'.

cɔn'sum-māte, *or* cɔn-sūm'māte, *verb*.

Those that prefer, in common with nearly all the orthoëpists except Webster, to accent the second syllable of such three-syllabled verbs as *contemplate*, *compensate*, *confiscate*, *constellate*, *demonstrate*, *despumate*, *expurgate*, and *extirpate*, will perhaps think it well to except *consummate* in order to distinguish it from the adjective. See *demonstrate*.

cɔn-tēm'plāte, *or* cɔn'tēm-plāte.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cõn'těnts, *or* cõn-těnts'.

The penultimate accent of this word is not only well-nigh universal in this country, but is sanctioned by the International, the Century, Worcester, and others.

contour—kõn'tōor'.

cõn'trăst, *noun*.

cõn-trăst', *verb*.

cõn-trib'ute, *not* cõn'tri-bũte.

cõn'trĩte.

Smart, Scott, Perry, Baily, and Johnson accent the second syllable, but Walker insisted that this was not in accordance with the best usage, though he thought the second syllable ought to have the accent.

cõn'trõ-věrt, *not* cõn-trõ-věrt'.

cõn'tũ-ma-cy.

cõn'tũ-mě-ly, *not* cõn-tũ'mě-ly.

conversant.

All the dictionaries in general use accent *conversant*, *exemplary*, *obligatory*, and *peremptory* on the first syllable, yet all the English-speaking world, except the few that chance to know how the modern orthoëpists mark them, accent them on the second. The dictionary accentuation is as difficult as it is unnatural, the case of *conversant* excepted, and ought, in my judgment,

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

to be abandoned, not only because it is difficult, unnatural, and unpopular, but also because, if we go back to the dictionaries published a hundred years ago, we find that the weight of authority was then decidedly on the side of the second-syllable accent. I have recently consulted *twelve* dictionaries published between the years 1730 and 1799, with the following result: *Conversant* is accented in *ten* of them on the second syllable; *exemplary* in *all* of them on the second; *obligatory* in *eight* on the second; and *peremptory* in *seven* on the second. Walker, whose dictionary appeared in 1791, accented all four words on the first syllable, and the later orthoëpists appear to have been content to follow his example. If Walker's accentuation was ill-advised, as the result, it seems to me, clearly proves, then we shall do well to allow usage, seconded as we see by ample authority, to be the umpire, and say, *con-vēr'sant*, *ex-ēm'pla-ry* (ēgz-), *ob-lġ'a-to-ry*, and *per-ēmp'tō-ry*.

Walker believed that where the authorities are divided, analogy being as precarious as it is, usage should be the umpire.

cōn-ver-sā'tion, *not* -zā'.

cōn-vērse', *verb*; cōn'vērse, *noun*.

cōn'vērse-ly, *or* cōn-vērse'ly.

cōn'vērt. See advertisement.

cōn'vēx, *not* cōn-vēx'.

cōn-voy', *verb*; cōn'voy, *noun*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cōop'er, or cōöp'er.

Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which, in London at least, invariably shortens them."

Common speech means uncultured, nonpains-taking speech, which certainly is not a desirable model to copy after. The lower orders, the world over, are slipshod in their articulation. The most sonorous vowel sounds in the German language are never, by any chance, made by the common people, simply because they require a little greater effort than approximate sounds that suffice. *Cōöper* for cōöper—like *hōöp* for hōöp, *rōöt* for rōöt, *sōön* for sōön, *sōöt* for sōöt, *rōöf* for rōöf, *hōöf* for hōöf, *wünt* for wön't, *hüm* for hōme, *hül* for whōle, etc.—is probably one of those corruptions that it is wisdom to avoid.

coquetry—cō'ket-ry.

This, I think, is not only general usage, but is what general usage should be, the dictionaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

coquette—cō-kět'.

cōr'al, not cō'ral.

cordial—kōrd'yal. See bestial.

cōrd-iäl'ī-ty, -yäl'ī-ty.

Cō-rē'à.

Cō-rī-ō-lā'nus, or -lā'nus.

corkscrew—kôrk'skrŭ.

cornet.

This word, when used to designate a musical instrument, is accented on the second syllable, though not so marked in the dictionaries.

cô-rô'nal, *or* côr'ô-nal.

Preference is given here to the first marking, because it more fully brings out the vowel sounds and conforms to the primitive *coro'na*.

Corot—kô'rô'.

corps d'armée (Fr.)—kôr dâr'mâ'.

corps diplomatique (Fr.)—kôr dê'plô'-
mâ'teek'.

côr'ri-dôr.

cô-rô'sive, *not* -ziv.

côrse, *or* côrse.

The second pronunciation, though preferred by Worcester and many other orthoëpists, is rarely heard in this country.

cortège (Fr.)—kôr'tâzh'.

corvette (Fr.)—kôr'vêt'.

côş-môg'ră-phy.

côş-môp'ô-lite.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

cös'tūme, *or* cōs-tūme'.

Usage has done to this word what it has done to *contents*, *detail*, and *penult*—it has shifted the accent from the second to the first syllable.

coterie (Fr.)—kō'te-rē'.

coun'sel, *not* coun'sl.

coup d'état (Fr.)—kō dā'tā'.

coupé (Fr.)—kō'pā'.

Courbet—kōr'bā'.

courier—kō're-er.

courrier (Fr.)—kō'rē'ā'.

courteous—kūr'te-ūs.

Of the half dozen ways the orthoëpists have given us to pronounce this word in, this one is the most modern, and the most in accord with good usage. We may say *kōrt'yus* or *kūrt'yus*, having Smart as authority for the first and Fulton and Knight for the second; but both are becoming antiquated. Webster said *kōr'te-ūs*, but the *kōr* has been changed to *kūr* in the later edition of his dictionary.

courtesy—kūr'te-sy; *civility, urbanity.*

courtesy—kūr'sy; *a physical movement.*

The second is the external manifestation of the first.

courtier—kört'yer.

Coutts—kots.

còv'er-lèt, *not* -lìd.

còv'ert.

còv'et-oüs, *not* -ẹ-chüs (antiquated).

cow'ard-ice, *not* -ice.

Cowper.

The poet is said to have pronounced his name
cooper.

coyote—koi-yõt'.

crăn'ber-ry, *not* crăm'.

creature—krèt'yur.

creek, *not* krík.

Creighton—cră'ton.

crēm'ạ-to-ry.

crē'òle.

crē'ọ-sôte.

crescendo—cres-sèn'do.

crew—kru.

Crichton—crē'ton.

crin'ọ-lìne.

Cromwell—kròm'well, *or* kròm'.

cru'ci-fix.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

crude.

The vowel *u* preceded by *r* in the same syllable often has the sound of long *oo*.

crū'ël, *not* -il, *nor* -ül.

crupper.

In America this word is generally pronounced *krüp'per*, as Webster marks it. In England, *krüpp'per*, as the orthoëpists generally mark it, which would make it an exception to the rule.

crusade. See tirade.

cū'cūm-ber, *not* kow' (antiquated).

cuirass—kwē'rās'.

cuirassier—kwē'rās-sēr'.

cuisine (Fr.)—kwē'zēn'.

cū'li-na-ry, *not* kŭl'ī.

cuneiform—ku-nē'e-fôrm.

cupboard—kŭb'bŭrd.

cū'pọ-là, *not* cū'pạ-lỗ.

Curaçoa—kŭ-rạ-sỗ'.

cu-ră'tọr.

cŭr-ric'ŭ-lŭm (L.).

cŭr'sọ-ry, *not* -zọ.

cŭr-tăil'.

curtain—kŭr'tin, *not* kŭr'tn.

cŷ-clə-pē'an.

cy-lin'dric.

cynosure—sī'nə-shur.

Not *zhūr*, as Smart very absurdly would have us say. True, the *s*, being between two vowels, is soft in the French, but as we Anglicize the orthoëpy of the word in every other respect, this is a very insufficient reason for making the *s* soft and following it with the sound of *h* in English. About half the orthoëpists prefer *sĭn* to *sī*; but Smart is alone with his *z*.

czar—zăr'.

czarina—zăr-ē'nă.

czarowitz—zăr'ə-vĭtz, *not* -wĭtz.

Czerny—chăr'nē.

D.

THIS consonant is silent only in the words *Wednesday*, *handkerchief*, and *handsome*.

daguerreotype — də-ġēr'ə-tĭp, *or* də-ġăr'ə-tĭp.

The first is the dictionary marking; the second is what the marking should be. The name

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

of the discoverer of the process was Daguerre (*dagār*), hence the correctness of the second marking.

dahlia—dāl'yā, *or* dāl'yā.

damned—dām'ned.

In serious speaking this word, like *cursed*, should always be pronounced in two syllables. Thus in *Othello* :

“ But O what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly
loves ! ”

Here, however, the measure would demand the additional syllable.

dān'de-li-on, *not* dān'de-līn.

Worcester accents the penult of this word.

Dā'nish, *not* Dān'ish.

dā'tā, *or* dā'.

dā'tum, *or* dā'.

dāub, *not* dōb.

D'Aubigné—dō'bēn'yā'.

dāunt, *not* dāwnt.

deaf—dēf.

Webster alone of all the orthoëpists pronounced this word *dēf*—a pronunciation that now is considered very inelegant.

debenture—*də-běnt'yur*.

de bonne grâce (Fr.)—*də bôn grās*.

Děb'q-rah.

The Hebrew and the German accentuation is on the second syllable, *də-bō'rá*.

déboucher—*dā'bq'shā'*.

débris (Fr.)—*dā'brē'*.

début (Fr.)—*dā'bū'*. See ruse de g.

As the sound of the French *u* can not be represented in English, even approximately, or made by English organs of speech without much practice, the safer plan is to Anglicize both syllables of this word, and call it simply *de-bū'*, or to avoid using it at all.

débutant, débutante (Fr.) — *dā'bū'-tōng'*, *dā'bū'tōngt'*. See ruse de g.

As in the case of *début*, we would recommend that these words be Anglicized in sound, and both pronounced *děb-u-tānt'*.

děc'ade, *not* *də-kād'*.

də-cā'dence.

decatalogue—*děk'ə-lōg*, *not* *-lōg*.

dě'cent, *not* *dē'sünt*.

də-cīd'u-ōūs.

de-ci'sive, *not* de-ciz'iv, *nor* -ci'ziv.

děc-li-nā'tion.

de-cli'voüs.

děc'o-ra-tive.

This is the only accentuation of this word that is likely to be sanctioned.

de-cō'roüs.

The authority is small, and is becoming less, for saying *děc'o-roüs*, which is really as incorrect as it would be to say *sōn'o-roüs*.

de-crēp'it, *not* -id.

děc're-to-ry.

de-děc'o-roüs.

de-dūce', *not* -dys'.

de-fāl'cāte.

děf-āl-cā'tion, *or* dē-fāl-cā'tion.

děf'i-cit, *not* de-fiç'it.

defile, *noun*.

The usual mode of pronouncing this word in English—the pronunciation in French is *dā-fē'lā'*—is *de-fīle'*. Smart, however, accents it on the first syllable, *dē'fīle*, which pronunciation is permitted in the later editions of Webster. This accentuation, in my judgment, is greatly to be preferred. See *tirade*.

də-fin'î-tive.

dégagé (Fr.)—dă'gà'zhă'.

deglutition—dĕg-lu-tîsh'un.

dégoût (Fr.)—dă'gô'.

Də là Ramé—rà'mă' (Ouida).

Delaroche—də là rôsh'.

dĕl-ec-tă'tiŋ, or dĕ'lec-tă'tiŋ.

delinquent—dĕ-lîng'kwĕnt.

dĕ-lûde', not -lud'.

dĕ-lû'siŋ, not -lu'.

dĕm-ŏ-nî'a-cal, or dĕ-mŏ.

dĕ-mŏn'stră-ble.

dĕ-mŏn'străte, or dĕm'ŏn-străte.

"There is a prevailing propensity to accent this word on the first syllable—a propensity that ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language."—*Walker*.

"A similar 'propensity' extends to *contemplate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate*. Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable of all these words; the English authorities, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—*Worcester*. See *consummate*.

dĕ-mŏn'stră-tive.

dĕm'ŏn-stră-tŏr.

dénouement (Fr.)—dā'nō'mōng'.

denunciate—dē-nūn'she-āt.

depot—dē'pō.

This word is so thoroughly Anglicized that it is in doubtful taste to pronounce it *à la française*; but, Anglicized, if we give the vowels their long sound, the syllables still have nearly the same quantity.

dēp-rī-vā'tiōn.

dēr'e-lic't.

dē-rī'sīve, *not* -zīv.

dernier (Fr.)—dērn'yā'.

dēr'vis.

Descartes—dā'kār't'.

Desgoffe—dā'gōf'.

déshabillé (Fr.)—dā'zā'bē'yā.

dēs'ic-cāte, *or* dē-sic'cāte.

dē-sign', *or* dē-sign'.

The second pronunciation is seldom heard, and is certainly not euphonious, though the weight of authority is in its favor.

dēs'ig-nāte, *not* dēz'-.

dē-sist', *or* -zist'.

dēs'ō-lāte, *not* dēz'-.

dēs-pe-rā'dō.

dēs'pī-çā-ble, *not* dēs-pīc'ā-ble.

des-pū'māte.

deș-șērt'.

The manner in which this word has been Anglicized is extraordinary. The French pronunciation is *dā'sār'*, the second syllable somewhat prolonged. One of the *esez* in French serves only to make the other *s* sharp, as, were there only one, it would stand between two vowels and consequently be soft, i. e., have the sound of our *z*. Now, in Anglicizing the pronunciation of the word the silent *s* and the sharp *s* have, both of them, been made soft, and the second syllable, contrary to English analogy, has been strongly accented. The English pronunciation should be *dēs'ert*. The sharp *s* would sufficiently distinguish it from the English word *dēs'ert*.

dēs'tīne, *not* -tīn.

desuetude—dēs'we-tūd.

dēs'ul-to-ry.

de-tāil', *verb*.

dē'tāil, *or* de-tāil', *noun*.

Preference is given to the first marking by the later English authorities, and in the latest edition of Webster.

dět-es-tā'tiøn.

This is the marking of both Worcester and Webster, and is to be preferred to *dē-tes-tā'tion*, if for no other reason than because it avoids the long *e*, which is the vowel sound that it costs the greatest effort to make.

détour (Fr.)—dā'tor'.

de trop (Fr.)—dē trō.

děv'as-tāte.

děv-as-tā'tiøn. See detestation.

devoir (Fr.)—dūv-wār'.

dew—dū, *not* dū.

diæresis—dī-ēr'ē-sīs.

dī-āl'ō-gīst.

dī-āl'ō-gīze.

dialogue—dī'ā-lōg, *not* -lawg.

dī'ā-mōnd.

Dī-ā'nā, *or* -ā'nā.

dī-āph'ā-nous.

dī-ās'tō-le.

dī'ā-tribe.

This word is pronounced *dī'a-trī-be* by Smart, and *dī-āt're-be* by several orthoëpists.

dī'et-a-ry.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dị-fũ'sive, *not* -ziv.

dĩ'gest, *noun*.

dĩg-i-tã'lis.

digression—dị-grësh'un.

dị-lâte', *not* dī-lâte'.

dị-lēm'mà, *not* dī.

dīl-et-tăn'te (It.)—*pl.*, -tăn'tī.

dị-lũ'tiøn, *not* -lũ'.

dĩn'ar-ehy.

dī-õç'e-săn, *or* dī-õçē'săn.

The first accentuation is that of about two thirds of the orthoëpists. A still larger proportion make the *s* sharp, but this puts too much of the unvocal into the word to be pleasing.

Dị-õ-mē'dēs.

dī-o-rã'mà, *or* -rã'.

dĩph-thē'ri-ạ—dĩp- *or* dĩf.

dĩph'thông—dĩp'- *or* dĩf'.

Worcester and Smart prefer the former, the International and the Century the latter.

dĩp'lọ-măt.

dĩp-lọ-măt'ic, *not* dī-plọ.

dị-plō-mạ-tist, *not* dī-plō', *nor* dĩp'lọ.

dị-rẻct'ly, *not* dī.

dis—dis, *or* diz.

“When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p*, *t*, *k*, or *c* *hard*, succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, etc.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, or *g* *hard*, or a vowel or a liquid, begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, etc.; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, as in *disbelief*, etc., the *s* retains its pure hissing sound.”—*Walker*.

In accord with Walker, Smart says: “As to the pronunciation of this prefix, the *s* is unvocal [i. e., sharp or hissing] if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begin with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant [i. e., flat mute], the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvocal; for in such case the derivative follows the primitive.”

Following the example of Walker, Smart, and Worcester, I give the preference to the *z* sound of the *s* in the words coming under Walker's rule. I do so in the hope that this sound in these words will finally prevail, as it is far the more pleasing sound to the ear; yet I can not

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deny that the *popular* tendency is in the other direction. Hissing sounds always lessen the melody of a language. One of the chief reasons that the Italian language is more melodious than the Spanish is because the soft *s* abounds in the Italian and is absent in the Spanish. The word *casa*, for example, is much more pleasing to the ear in Italian than in Spanish in consequence of the *s* having the sound of *z* in the Italian. So in Germany. The dialects of the south, in which the soft *s* is absent, are incomparably less pleasing to the ear than the dialects of the north, in which *s*, beginning a syllable and followed by a vowel always has the sound of our *z*. The hiss, then, is a sound to be avoided rather than cultivated.

dis-ā'ble, *or* dis-ā'ble.

dis-ārm', *or* dis-

dis-ās'ter, *not* dis-

dis-bānd', *or* dis-

dis-būrse', *or* dis-

dis-cārd', *not* dis'cārd.

discern—diz-zērn'. See sacrifice.

discernment—diz-zērn'ment.

dis'ci-pline, *not* di-cip'lin.

disclosure—dis-klō'zhur.

dis'count, *or* dis-count', *verb*.

Webster stands almost alone in accenting the

first syllable of this word ; but, if I do not err, this accentuation conforms to prevailing usage both here and in England.

discourteous—dɪs-kûr'te-ʊs.

dɪs-crɛp'ʌn-cy, *or* dɪs'crɛ-pʌn-cy.

dɪs-dâin, *or* dis-.

dɪs-ēase', *not* dis-.

dɪs-frʌn'chɪz, *or* -chɪz.

dɪs-gôrge', *or* dis-.

dɪs-grāce', *or* dis-.

dɪs-guɪze', *or* dis-.

dɪs-gʊst', *or* dis-.

dishabille—dɪs'ʌ-bɪl.

Anglicized orthography of this word demands that the first, and not the last, shall be the accented syllable. With the accent on the last syllable it is a mongrel.

dishevelled—dɪ-shěv'ld.

dɪs-hŏn'est, *or* dis-.

dɪs-hŏn'or, *or* dis-.

dɪs-ɪn'ter-est-ed, *or* dis-.

dɪs-join, *or* dis-.

dɪs-jŭnc'tive, *or* dis-.

dɪs-like', *or* dis-.

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dis-lodge, *or* dis-

dis-loy'al, *or* dis-

dis-māy', *or* dis-

dis-miss', *or* dis-

dis-mount', *or* dis-

dis-ôr'der, *or* dis-

dis-ōwn', *or* dis-

dis-poſ-sess', *or* dis-poſ-sess'.

dispossession — dis - poſ - zēsh'un, *or*
-sēsh'.

dis'pu-ta-ble, *or* dis-pū'ta-ble.

"It is undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond ; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others, with which *disputable* must certainly be classed."—*Walker*.

dis'pu-tānt, *not* dis-pū'tant.

Disraeli—diz-rā'el-ē.

dis-rōbe', *or* dis-

dis-sēm'ble, *not* dis-zēm'ble.

dissociate—dis-sō'she-āt.

dis'so-lūte, *not* -lūt.

dis-solve', *not* dis-solve'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

dīs-sỹl-lăb'ic.

dīs-sỹl'lạ-ble, *or* dīs'sỹl-lạ-ble.

distich—dīs'tik.

distingué—dēs'tăng'gã'.

distinguish—dịs-ting'gwich.

dīs'trict, *not* dēs'.

dị-văn'.

dĩ'verse-ly.

dị-vêrt', *not* dī.

dị-vêst', *not* dī.

docile—dỗ'ìl, *not* dỗ'sil, *nor* dỗ'sil.

Webster said *dỗ'sil*, but the editors of his dictionary now mark the word *dỗ'sìl*, in conformity with present usage.

dồc'u-měnt.

does—dũz.

dỗg, *not* dạug, *nor the other extreme*, dũg.

See accost.

dỗge.

dolce—dol'chă.

dỗl'ợ-roũs.

dỗl'men.

Dỗm (Port.).

döm'î-ne, *not* dô'mî-ne.

dôn'a-tive.

donkey—dông'ke, *not* dũng'ke.

Dör'ic, *not* Dô'ric.

dost—dũst, *not* dôst.

doth—dũth, *not* dôth.

double-entendre—dõ'bl-õng'tõng'dr.

douche (Fr.)—dõsh.

doughty—dõw'te.

drá'má, *or* drãm'á.

And then there is an abundance of unheeded authority for saying *drã'má*.

drãm'a-tũr-gy.

draught—drãft.

dromedary—drũm'ẽ-da-ry, *not* drõm'.

dröss. See accost.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

“This word is written *drouth*, instead of *drought*, by some old English writers; and this form is still used in some parts of England and Scotland, and by many persons in the United States.”—*Worcester*. “Our old writers, perhaps more correctly, write and pronounce *drought*.”—*Smart*. “It is improperly written *drought*.”

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Richardson. "People of education in America have always avoided using the word *drouth*, considering it a mere vulgar corruption of *drought*. Mr. Webster, however, defends *drouth* as the genuine word, and condemns *drought* as a corruption."—*Pickering*.

Drū'id, *not* Drū'id.

dū'bi-oūs, *not* dū'.

dūc'tile, *not* -tīl.

dū'el, *not* dū'l.

dūke, *not* dūk.

dūly. See adduce.

Duse—dooz'e.

dŷ'nam-ite, *or* dŷn'am-ite.

Opinions seem to be pretty equally divided with regard to the correct pronunciation of this word. As I very much prefer *dŷ'nasty* to *dyn'-asty*, to be consistent I give the first place to *dŷ'namite*; and, then, the fact that the *y* is under the accent should go for something. *International* and *Century* both prefer the long *i*.

dŷ'nam-o.

dŷ'nas-ty.

Smart and some others say *dŷn'as-te*; and this pronunciation is quite common, though by many considered very incorrect.

dÿs'en-tër-y, *not* diz'.

dys-pëp'sy.

Worcester and half a dozen other orthoëpists accent the first syllable.

E.

THIS vowel, the most frequent in the language, has two principal sounds: long as in *eve*, short as in *end*.

In the languages of continental Europe it generally has the sound of *a* in *fate* or of *e* in *met*, according to position. In French, when unmarked, it is silent in many positions, and in many others it has a peculiar and unrepresentable sound, which when distinct approaches that of short *u* in *sum*, and when slurred that of obscure *e* in *over*.

ēast'wārd, *not* ēast'ard.

eau de vie (Fr.)—ō də vē.

Ecce Homo—ĕk'se hō'mō.

éclaircissement—a-klār'sis-ĕ-ment.

éclat (Fr.)—ā'klá'.

ĕc-o-nŏm'ic, *or* ē-co-nŏm'ic.

ĕc-o-nŏm'ic-al, *or* ē-co-nŏm'ic-al.

The first is the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists, but the second gains ground.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ěc-u-měň'ĭ-cal.

ee-zē'mā, or ee'zē-mā.

E'den.

Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as *dozen* (doz'n), *soften* (sof'n), *often* (of'n), etc. The *e* in such words is sounded more frequently by unschooled pedants than by the careless. Some of the words in which the *e* should be sounded are *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *lichen*, and *marten*. The *e* is also commonly sounded when preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, as in *woolen*, *omen*, *linen*, *siren*, *barren*; but *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* drop the *e*. As for *Eden*, *sloven*, *sudden*, *heathen*, *bounden*, and *mitten*, some speakers suppress and some sound the *e*.

ē'dile.

e'en—ēn.

e'er—ār.

ěf'fort, or ěf'fört.

ěf-front'er-y, not -frönt'.

ěf-fū'sive, not -zĭv.

ē'go-tĭsm, or ěg'o-tĭsm.

Walker, Smart, and two or three others, preferred to shorten the vowel by joining it to the *g*, and Walker thought this pronunciation would finally prevail; but that does not at present seem probable.

egregious—e-grē'jūs.

There is an abundance of authority for making this a word of four syllables, but, if I do not err, there is no one nowadays that heeds it. Worcester, Webster, and the Century say *e-gre'-jus*, and give no alternative pronunciation. See *bestial*.

either—ē'ther, or i'ther.

Smart says that between *ē'ther* and *i'ther* there is little in point of good usage to choose. The latest edition of Webster's dictionary says that analogy, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ē'ther*. See *neither*.

"For the pronunciation *i'ther* and *nī'ther*, with the *i* long, which is sometimes heard," says Mr. Richard Grant White, "there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers. It is an affectation, and, in this country, a copy of second-rate British affectation. Persons of the best education and the highest social position in England generally say *eether* and *neether*." To this Dr. Fitzedward Hall replies: "On the contrary, the analogy of *eider*, *height*, and *sleight* favors the pronunciation *īther* and *nīther*; and so the words *either* and *neither* are, perhaps, most frequently sounded by cultivated Englishmen and Englishwomen."

eleemosynary—ēl-e-mōz'ē-na-re.

There is good authority for sounding the s

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

sharp, but there is more authority for sounding it soft.

ẹ-lě'gĩ-ác, *or* ẹl-ẹ-gĩ'ác.

There is abundant authority for the second marking, but for the most part, in this country, the word is made to conform to the rule that words ending in *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *eous*, and *iou*s have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *demoniac*, *regalia*, *melodious*, etc.

ẹl-ẹ-gĩ'a-çal.

ẹl-ẹ-phăn'tine, *not* -tìn.

élève (Fr.)—ă'lăv'.

eleven—ẹ-lěv'n.

Elgin—ẹl'gĩn, *not* -jĩn.

ẹl'ĩ-gĩ-ble, *not* ẹ-lĩg'ĩ-ble.

élite (Fr.)—ă'lět'.

E-lĩz'a-běth-an.

This is the dictionary pronunciation of this word; ease of utterance, however, generally, and very properly, I think, puts the accent on the penult—*e-lĩz-a-běth'an*.

Ellen—ẹll'ěn, *not* ẹll'n, *nor* ẹll'ũn.

ẹlm, *not* ẹl'ũm.

ẹl-o-cũ'tiøn, *not* ẹl-ẹ.

éloge (Fr.)—ă'lòzh'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

elongate—e-lǝng'gāt.

N, ending an accented syllable before *g*, *k*, hard *c* or *ch*, or *qu*, often has the sound of *ng*; as in *anger*, *ankle*, *rancor*, *anchor*, *banquet*, etc.

əl'o-quēnce, *not* -kwūnce.

ē-lū'cī-dāte, *not* -lū'. See aptitude.

ē-lū'sīve, *not* -zīv.

elysian—ē-līzh'yān, *or* ē-līzh'ē-ān.

elysium—ē-līzh'yūm, *or* ē-līzh'ē-ūm.

emaciate—ē-mā'she-āt.

ēm-bālm', *not* -bām'.

embrasure—ēm-brā'zhur.

ēm-ēn-dā'tiōn, *not* ē-mēn-.

e-mēрге'. See advertisement.

ē'mīr.

emollient—ē-mōl'yent. See bestial.

ēm-pīr'ic, *or* ēm'pī-ric.

The time was when the weight of authority was in favor of the second marking; not so now.

ēm'prēss, *not* -prīs. See ailment.

ēm-py-ē'mā.

ēm-py-rē'ān.

ēn-ce-phāl'ic.

ěn-chánt', *not* -chánt'.

ěn-ehi-rĭd'ĭ-qn.

en-cȳ-clō-pē'dic, *or* -pēd'ic.

en-cȳ-clō-pē'dist.

Eneid—e-nē'id.

e-nē'má, *or* ěn'e-má.

The first is certainly the general, and, as far as my observation goes, universal usage; the second is the pronunciation of most of the dictionaries.

e-nēr'vāte, *or* ěn'er-vāte.

The chief authority for saying *ěn'er-vāte* is popular usage; nearly all the orthoëpists say *e-nēr'vāte*.

ěn-fi-lāde', *or* ěn'.

enfranchise—en-frán'chiz, *or* -chiz.

ěn'gĭne, *not* -jĭn.

English—ĭng'glish.

en-hānce', *not* -hānce.

e-nĭg'má.

ěn-ig-măt'ic, *or* ē-nig-măt'ic.

Though the weight of authority is against us, we nevertheless give the first place to Walker's and Stormonth's marking of this word.

ennui (Fr.)—ěn'wē'.

ensemble (Fr.)—öng'söng'bl.

ensure—en-shür', *not* -shür'.

en-thü'si-äsm, *not* -thü'.

entrée (Fr.)—öng'trä'.

enunciate—e-nün'she-ät.

en-vël'op, *verb*.

envelope, *noun*—en've-löp, *or* öng've-löp.

enveloppe (Fr.)—öng've-löp'.

en-vī'ronş.

öp'au-lët.

e-phëm'e-ric.

Ep-i-cu-rē'an.

Webster alone of all the orthoëpists gave this word the antepenultimate accent.

epilogue—öp'i-lög, *not* -lög.

epistle—e-pis'l.

öp'i-täph, *not* -täf.

epizoötic—öp-i-zō-öt'ic.

öp'öeh, *or* ē'pöeh.

The latter is a Websterian pronunciation, which is only permitted in the International, but is preferred by the Century.

equable—*ěk'wạ-bl*, *or* *ě'kwạ-bl*.

Preference is given to Smart's and Stormonth's marking, though they stand alone. It is in analogy with *equity*, *equitable*, *equivoke*, etc., is more euphonious, and is believed to be more prevalent.

equation—*ẹ-quấ'shụn*, *not* *-zhụn*.

ě-quạ-tổ'ri-ạl.

equerry—*ěk'wẹ-rẹ*.

ě'quí-nỗx, *not* *ěk'*.

equipage—*ěk'wẹ-pạj*.

equitable—*ěk'wẹ-tạ-bl*.

equivoke—*ěk'wẹ-vỏk*, *or* *ě'quí-vỏk*.

Er'ạ-to.

ere—*âr*; ere long—*âr lờng*.

Er'e-bỗs.

ěr'gọt. See *adverse*.

err—*ěr*.

ěr'rạnd, *not* *ẳr'ủnd*, *nor* *ẳr'ạnt*.

erudite—*ěr'yu-dite*, *not* *ěr'ụ*.

This is one of the many instances in which I think it better to let the vowel take care of itself. Webster says the *u* of this word should have the sound of long *oo*, while Worcester says it should be sounded hardly at all. See *accurate*; also *querulous*.

erudition—ēr-yu-dīsh'un.

erysipelas—ēr-ē-sīp'ē-las, *not* ĩr.

ēs-ca-pāde'.

escritoire (old Fr.)—ēs'crē'twôr', *or*,
Anglicized, ěs'cre-twôr.

The orthoēpists have all accented the last syllable, but this accentuation leaves the Anglicizing of the word half done.

ēs-ō-tēr'ic.

espionage—ēs'pe-ō-nāzh'.

estuary—ěst'yū-a-ry.

étagère (Fr.)—ā'tā'zhār'.

ěth-nōg'ra-phy.

etiquette—ět'ī-kět.

étui (Fr.)—ā'twē'.

Eulalia—ā-ŭ-lā'le-ā.

euphemism—yū'fem-izm.

euphemistic—yū-fe-mīs'tic.

Eu-rīp'i-děs.

Eū-rō-pē'an, *not* Eū-rō'pe-an.

Eū-rŷd'ī-cě.

eustachian—eū-stā'ehī-an.

Eū-tēr'pe.

ěv-ən-ġəl'i-cal, *or* ě-vən-.

The first marking is that of Walker and Smart; the second, that of Webster, Worcester, and the Century. Preference is given here to the first, because it is thought to be more euphonious and more in accordance with good usage.

ę-vā'sive, *not* -zīv.

evening—ě'vn-ing, *not* ěv'ning.

ěv'ęr-y, *not* ěv're.

ěv'i-děnt, *not* -děnt.

evil—ě'vl.

ewe—yū, *or* yu.

The first is the pronunciation set down by nearly all the orthoēpists; the second is that of the last edition of Webster.

ex.

The letter *x* in this prefix, *when followed by an accented vowel*, usually has the sound *gz* (*x*); sometimes, also, in the derivatives of such words, even though *x* stands under the accent, as *ex'alta-tion*, *ex'emplary*.

When the accented vowel is preceded by *h*, universal custom drops the *h* if the sound of *gz* is given to the *x*. The *h* can be more easily aspirated when the *x* is pronounced as *ks*; but the writer inclines to the opinion that the *h* is nearly always (from necessity) dropped in both

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cases—a point that the orthoëpists seem to have overlooked.

ex-ăct', ex-ăct'ly, ex-ăct'or.

exaggerate—egz-ăj'er-ăt.

ex-ăg-ger-ă'tiôn.

ex-ălt', ex-ăl-tă'tiôn.

ex-ăm'ine, ex-ăm-i-nă'tiôn.

ex-ăm'ple.

ex-ăs'per-âte, ex-ăs-per-ă'tiôn.

ex-cërpt'.

ex-cise', *noun and verb*; ex-cise'man.

ex-clū'sive, *not* -kly'ziv.

ex'cre-tive, *or* ex-crē'tive, *adj.*

The first marking is Webster's, Worcester's, and the Imperial's; the second, Smart's, the Century's, and the International's.

excruciate—eks-kru'she-ăt. See accrue.

ex-cûr'siôn, *not* -zhûn.

ex-ēc'u-tive.

ex-ēc'u-tor, ex-ēc'u-trix.

ex-e-gē'sis.

ex-e-gēt'ic-ăl.

exemplar—egz-ëm'plar.

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exemplary. See conversant.

exempt—egz-ěmt'.

The letter *p* is silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, etc.

ex-ěrt', ex-ěr'tiōn.

exhale—eks-hāle'.

exhaust—egz-ąust', or eks-hąust'.

exhaustible—egz-ąust'ĩ-bl, or eks-hąust'.

exhaustion—egz-ąust'yun, or eks-hąust'.

exhibit—egz-ĩb'it, or eks-hĩb'it.

exhibition—ěks-he-bĩsh'un.

exhilarate—egz-ĩl'ą-rāt, or eks-hĩl'ą-rāt.

exhort—egz-ört', or eks-hört'.

ěx-hor-tā'tiōn, not egz-or.

exhorter—egz-ör'ter, or eks-hôr'ter.

ex-hūme', Webster.

ex-hūme', Worcester.

ěx'ĩ-ğěn-cy, not ex-ĩğ'en-cy.

exile, noun—ěks'il.

exile, verb—ěks'il, or egz-il'.

The first marking is Webster's and Smart's; the second, Walker's and Worcester's.

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ɛx-ɪst', ɛx-ɪst'ence.

ɛx'it, *not* ɛgz'it.

ɛx-ɔg'e-nous.

ɛx-ɔn'er-ate, ɛx-ɔn-er-ā'tiɔn.

ɛx'ɔ-rə-ble.

ɛx-ɔr'bi-tant.

ɛx-ɔr'di-um.

ɛx-ɔ-tēr'ic.

ɛx-ɔt'ic.

ɛx-pā'tri-ate, ɛx-pā-tri-ā'tiɔn.

Webster said *eks-păt'* ; but the later editions of his dictionary mark the *a* long.

ɛx-pěrt', *adj.*

ɛx'pert, *or* ɛx-pěrt', *noun.*

The first is the accentuation that, I think, is destined to prevail. The second, however, is preferred by several of our best authorities.

ɛx'plɛ-tive.

ɛx'pli-ɔ-ble, *not* ɛx-plɪc'.

ɛx'pli-cā-tive.

ɛx-ploit'.

ɛx-plō'sive, *not* -zɪv.

ɛx-pō'nent, *not* -nũnt.

exposé (Fr.)—ěks'pō'zā'.
 ẹx-pūr'gāte, *or* ẹx'pur-gāte.
 ẹx'qui-ŝite, *adj. and noun, not* eks-quiz'it.
 ẹx-tānt', *not* ẹx'tant.

The syllables of this word are properly about equal in quantity.

ẹx-tēm'pō-re, *not* -tēm'pōr.
 extinguish—eks-ting'gwish.
 ẹx-tir'pāte.
 ẹx-tir'pā-tor, *or* ẹx'tir-pā-tor.
 ẹx'trā, *not* ẹks'tre.
 extraordinary—ẹx-trōr'di-na-ry.

Two or three of the older orthoëpists said *extra-or'di-na-ry*, but this pronunciation has long been considered inadmissible.

exuberant—ẹgz-yū'ber-ant.
 ẹx-u-dā'tiōn.
 ẹx-ūde'.
 ẹx-ūlt', ẹx-ūlt'ant.
 ẹx-ul-tā'tiōn.
 eyre—ār, *or* ār.
 eyry—ā're, *or* ār'e, *or* ē're.

The first (*ā're*) is supported by far the great-

est number of authorities. Webster said *ī're*, but the later editions of his dictionary say *ā-re*. Worcester says *d're*; Smart, *ē're*.

Eytinge—ēt'ting.

F.

THIS letter has always the same sound except in the preposition *of* and its compounds, where it has the sound of *v*. It is never silent.

In German, *v* has the sound of *f*.

façade (Fr.)—fà'sàd'.

facial—fā'shəl. See bestial.

facile—fās'il.

făc-sim'î-le.

Fahrenheit (Ger.)—fă'ren-hīt.

failure—fāl'yur.

fait accompli (Fr.)—fă'tà'cōng'plē'.

fā'kîr.

falchion—fəul'chun, or -shun.

falcon—fəw'kn, not fāl'kn.

falconry—fəw'kn-re.

familiarity—fə-mīl-yăr'î-te. See bestial.

fə-năt'ic, not făn'a-tic.

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fâr'ô, *not* fâ'rô.

fascia—făsh'ĕ-ă.

faubourg (Fr.)—fô'bôr'; Anglicized,
fô'börg.

fau'cet, *not* făs'.

fault, *not* fölt.

The sounding of this word *fölt* seems to have been one of Webster's innovations. Sheridan dropped the *l* and said *fawt*.

Faure—fôr.

fă'vor-ĭte, *not* -it.

fěb'ri-fŭge.

fě'briĭle, *or* fěb'rĭle.

Smart is one of those that say *fěb'ril*, but he is with the minority.

Fěb'ru-a-ry, *not* -rŭ.

fecial—fě'shăl.

fěc'und, *not* fě'cund.

fěc'un-dăte, *or* fĕ-cŭn'dăte.

fěc-un-dă'tiŏn.

fě'lĭne.

fĕm'ĭ-nĭne, *not* -nĭn.

fĕm'ŏ-răl.

feoff—fěf.

ferrule—a *metal ring*—fěr'ril, or fěr'rul.

fěr'tile, not -tīl.

ferule—fěr'ril, or fěr'rul.

This is according to the latest Webster, and, anomalous as the first marking may appear, it accords with the usage of our best speakers.

fetich—fě'tish.

fetichism—fě'tish-izm.

fět'id, or fě'tid.

fě'ti-sid.

fī-děl'ī-ty, not fī-

fiery—fī're.

figure—fig'yur. See future.

filet de bœuf (Fr.)—fē'lā' də běf'.

filial—fil'yal, not fil'ī-əl.

film, not fil'ūm.

fī-nā'le, not fē-nāl', nor fī-nāl'.

fī-nānce', not fī'nance; pl., fī-nān'ces.

fīn-ān-ciēr'.

This much-used word is rarely pronounced correctly. There is no authority for *fī-nān-cēr'* but popular usage. Perry said *fē-nān'se-er*. His reason was, probably, because the word has four syllables in the French.

finesse (Fr.)—fē'nēs'.

fiord (Swedish)—fē-ôrd'.

fîrst, *not* fûrst.

fissure—fîsh'yur.

flaccid—flāk'sîd, *not* flās'id.

flageolet—flāj'ô-lět.

flambeau—flām'bō.

flamingo—fla-mîng'gō.

flatiron—flăt'i-urn.

flaunt—flănt, *not* flawnt.

fleur de lis (Fr.)—flâûr də lē.

The sound of the diphthong *eu* in French is very like the sound of *u* in *urge* initiated with the long sound of *a*—i. e., with long *a* barely touched before sounding the *û*.

flew—flû, *not* flū.

flexion—flĕk'shun.

floor—flôr, *not* flō'ă.

Careless speakers often fail to articulate the letter *r* when it follows a vowel in the same syllable.

flôr'id, flô-rid'i-ty.

flôr'in, *not* flō'rĭn.

flō'rist, *or* flôr'ist.

flūe, *not* flū. See adduce.

flū'id, *not* flū'id.

flūte, *not* flūt.

folio—fōl'yō, *or* fō'le-ō.

The choice between these two modes of pronouncing this word should, it seems to me, be easy. In my judgment, the third syllable is a superfluity.

"I do not think this is a mere matter of choice. It comes precisely under your rule as to *bestial*, and is governed by a universal principle.—*le-o* is absolutely wrong, even if all the dictionaries give it—just as in *genial*, *cordial*, and in many other words."—*Francis A. Teall*.

fō'rāy.

forbade—fōr-bād'.

forecastle—fōr'kās-sl.

fōre'fā-ther, *not* fōr-fā'ther (antiquated).

forehead—fōr'ed.

Fōr'hēd nowadays is hardly permissible. Yet there is a long list of orthoëpists that favor this pronunciation, Smart among them, who says that *fōr'ed* is colloquial.

foresaid—fōre'sēd, *not* -sād.

fōr'est, *not* -ist.

fōrge, fōr'ger, fōr'ger-y.

I know of no authority for making the *o* of

these three words short, but I think it more than possible that the authorities will, some day, have to yield to the authority of prevailing usage.

fər-ġèt', not -ġīt'.

fôr'mi-da-ble, not fər-mīd'a-ble.

fôrt'night.

In the early editions of Webster's dictionary this word was marked *fôrt'nīt*, which possibly accounts for this pronunciation being so common with us. In England it is the universal custom to sound the *i* long.

fôr'tress, not fôrt'rēs.

fortunate—fôrt'yu-nate.

fortune—fôrt'yun.

I leave the *u* of this word to the discretion of the speaker. The word has been pronounced by different orthoëpists *fôr'chūn*, *fôr'tūn*, *fôr'tun*, *fôrt'yūn*, *fôrt'yun*, and *fôrt'yun*. It will be observed that in the utterance there is little difference between the last three.

frā'cas.

The English still pronounce this word *à la française—frā'kā'*. In America it was, very properly, Anglicized generations ago.

frāg'men-ta-ry, not frag-mēnt'a-ry.

Francesca (It.)—frān-chās'kā.

franchise—frān'chīz, or -chīz.

fränk-in'cense, or fränk'in-cense.

The first marking is Webster's; the second, that of nearly all the other orthoëpists. Ease of utterance, as well as the etymology of the word, will probably make Webster's marking generally preferred.

frä'ter-nize, frät'er-nize, or fra-tēr'nize.

frät-ri-cī'dal.

frät'ri-cīde, not frā'.

fre-quēnt', verb; not frē'quent.

The latter was the marking in the early editions of Webster.

Frère (Fr.)—frâr.

Freycinet (Fr.)—frā'sē'nā'.

fricandean (Fr.)—frē'kōng'dō'.

fricassée (Fr.)—frē'kā'sā'.

This word may properly be treated as Anglicized—*fric-as-see'*.

frōm, when emphatic; otherwise, frōm.

frontier—frōn'tēr.

Webster pronounced this word *fron-tēr'*, but this accentuation has been abandoned in the new editions, and Walker pronounced it *fron'chēr*.

frōnt'is-pièce, not frūnt'.

fröst. See accost.

Froude—frōd.

fruc-tīf'er-ōus.

fru'gal. See accrue.

fru-ġiv'ō-roūs.

fuchsia—fū'shī-ā.

fū'el, *not* fū'l, *nor* fū'ūl.

fūl'crum.

fūl'some, *not* fōol'.

The pronunciation *fōol'sum* is a discarded Websterian innovation. All the other orthoëpists make the *u* short.

furniture—fâr'nīt-yur.

fū'tile, *not* -tīl.

future—fūt'yur.

In Webster we have the ultimate *u* of this word marked long, but this pronunciation will never prevail; nor should it.

G.

THIS consonant has two sounds, one hard and one soft. It is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, except in *gaol*, which is usually written as well as pronounced *jail*.

Before *e*, *i*, and *y* it is sometimes hard and

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sometimes soft. It is generally soft in words from the Latin, Greek, and French, as in *gentle*, *geology*, *giant*, *gymnast*, etc., and hard in words from the Saxon. These last are much in the minority. Some of them are *gear*, *get*, *gewgaw*, *eager*, *gift*, *gig*, *gild*, *gird*, *girl*, *rugged*, *foggy*, *muggy*, *scraggy*, etc.

The *g* of *ng* is often pronounced as though doubled; as in *England*, *younger* (ing'gland, young'ger). Before the verbal suffixes *ed*, *est*, *ing*, *er*, it loses this double effect; as in *wing'ed*, *bring'est*, *sing'ing*, *hang'er*. See *N*.

găb'ar-dine, găb-ar-dîne', or găb'ar-dîne.

The first is Webster's, the second Worcester's, marking. Shakespeare accents the first syllable in *The Merchant of Venice*:

"And spit upon my Jewish gabardine."

Gade, N. W.—gă'de.

Gaelic—gă'lik.

găin-săy'.

'gainst—gĕnst.

găir'ish.

găl'i-ot.

găl'lant, *brave*, *daring*, *fine*.

găl-lănt', *polite and attentive to women*.

gallows—găl'lus, or găl'löz. See *bel-lows*.

galoche—ga-lösh'.

gál'op.

galsome—gawl'sum.

ganglion—gǎng'gli-on.

gangrene—gǎng'grēn.

gangrenous—gǎng'grē-nūs.

Ganz—gänts.

gaol—jail.

gape—gāp, *or* gāp.

The latter is the marking of Smart and several others, and is much followed in England.

garden—gär'dn, *or* gär'den.

Garibaldi—gä-rē-bäl'di.

gär'ish, *usually written* gair'ish.

garrote—gär-röt'.

gär'ru-loūs, *not* gār'yu-, *nor* -yu-.

gäs, *not* gāz.

| gäs'e-oūs, *or* gäs'.

The modern tendency is to sound the first *s* of this word sharp, and this is the pronunciation sanctioned by both the Century and the International.

gäs'o-līe.

gas-öm'e-ter.

găsp, *not* găsp.

găth'ər, *not* gēth'.

gaunt—gänt, *not* gawnt.

gauntlet—gänt'let, *not* gawnt'.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, the International, and the Century pronounce this word as marked. For the pronunciation *gawn* there is some authority, but it is too slight to be considered. The sound *aw* in *gauntlet*, *haunt*, *jaundice*, and similar words does not accord with good current usage.

Gautier, Théophile—tä'ō-fēl' gôt'yä'.

Geikie—gē'kē.

gĕn-e-äl'ō-gy, *or* gē-ne-äl'ō-gy.

gĕn'ər-äl-ly, *not* gĕn'rül-ly.

genial—jĕn'yäl. See *bestial*.

genius—jĕn'yus. See *bestial*.

gē'nī-ūs, *a deity*; *pl.*, gē'nī'ī.

Genoa—jĕn'ō-à, *not* jĕ-nō'à.

gĕn'tile.

gĕn'tle-mĕn, *not* -mŭn.

gents.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *gentlemen*. Pronounced—except by the very lowest orders—the most nauseating of vulgarisms.

genuine—jĕn'yu-ĭn, *not* -ĭn.

ġe-ög'ra-phy, *not* jög'ra-fe.

ġē'q-măn-cy.

ġe-öm'e-try.

georgic—jôr'jic.

Gérôme—zhă'rôm'.

Gertrude—ġēr'trud, *not* -trüd.

ġēr'und, *not* jĕ'rund.

gesture—jĕst'yur.

ġĕt, *not* ġit.

ġeÿ'ser, *or* -ser.

Stormonth and the Imperial are the chief authorities for giving this *s* its *z* sound.

ghoul (Turk.)—gōol.

In the digraph *gh* at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, etc.; at the end of a word both letters are usually silent, as in *high*, *sigh*, *neigh*, *bough*, *through*, *borough*, etc. In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough*, *tough*, *cough*, *laugh*; in some the sound of *k*, as in *hough* and *lough*.

giaour (Turk.)—jowr.

ġib'boÿs, *not* jĭb'.

ġi-gan-tē'an.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Gil Blas (Sp.)—hêl blās, *not* zhêl blā.
 ġi-rāffe', *not* ġi-.
 ġird, ġirl, ġirth.

The sound of *i* before *r*, resembling *u* in *surge*, is precisely like the sound of *e* in *ermine*.
 See *advertisement*.

glacial—glā'shāl, *or* glā'she-āl. See
 bestial.

glacier—glā'sher, *or* glā'she-er.
 glā-dī'o-lūs, *not* glā-dī-ō'lūs.
 Glād'stōne.

glamour—glām'or, *or* glā'mur.
 glānce, glānd, glāss, glād.

Glasgow—glās'gō.
 Glau'ber, *not* glōb'er.

glisten—glīs'n.
 Gloucester—glōs'ter.

glue, *or* glū.
 Göd, *not* gaud ; göd'like, *not* gaud'like.
 Gō-dī'vā.

golden—gōld'n, *not* gōl'dēn.
 gōn'do-lā, *not* gōn-dō'lā.
 gone—gōn.

gōōse'ber-ry, *or* gōōs'.

Said to be a corruption of *gorseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub.

gorgeous—gôr'jūs, *or* gôr'je-ūs.

The Imperial and Stormonth make this a word of three syllables.

go-ril'lâ, *not* gôr-ril'â.

gös'pel, *not* gaūs'.

Göth'am.

Göth'am-ite.

gouge—gowj.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that, of twelve orthoëpists, nine pronounce this word *gooj*, a pronunciation that in this country, nowadays, is never heard.

Gounod—gō'nō'.

gourd—gōrd.

Gourd is another word the pronunciation of which has recently changed.

goût (Fr.)—gōō.

gouvernante (Fr.)—gō'vâr'naunt'.

gòv-er-nānte'.

gòv'ern-mënt, *not* gŭv'er-münt.

gòv'ern-qr.

Graefe—grā'fe, *not* grāf.

grām-i-nīv'q-rous.

gramme (Fr.)—grām.

grān'a-ry, *not* grā'na-re.

This word does not come from the English word *grain*, but from the Latin word *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short.

grā-nīv'q-rous.

grā'tis, or grā'.

grease, *noun*—grēs.

grease, *verb*—grēz, or grēs.

grēas'y.

great.

When Dr. Johnson compiled his dictionary, the greatest speaker in the House of Lords—Chesterfield—told him that *great* should be made to rhyme with *state*; and Sir William Yonge, the greatest speaker in the House of Commons, told him it should rhyme with *seat*, and that no one but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*.

grew—grū, *not* grū.

gridiron—grīd'i-urn.

grīēv'oūs, *not* grēv'i-ūs.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

griēv'ous-ly.
 grī-māce', *not* grīm'āce.
 grī-māl'kin, *not* -maul'-.
 grī'my, *not* grīm'y.
 grisette (Fr.)—grē-zēt'.
 gristle—grīs'l.
 groat—grôte, *or* graut.

The pronunciation *grôt* is preferred by the Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter; the International and Worcester prefer *graut*.

grovel—grōv'l.
 gru'el, *not* grū-. See accrue.
 guano (Sp.)—gwā'nō.
 guardian—gärd'e-ən, *or* gärd'yan.

The second marking is Smart's; the first, the International's, the Imperial's, and Stormonth's.

guava—gwä'vá.
 gū-ber-na-tō'rī-al, *not* gūb-.
 Guelfs—gwēlfs.
 guerdon—gēr'don.
 guillotine—gīl'lō-tīn, *or* gīl-lō-tēn'.

Takes its name from its inventor, Joseph Ig-

nace *Guillotin*. Smart's *gīl-yo-tēn'* is somewhat nearer the French pronunciation. I do not see why it should not be Anglicized, hence I mark it as I do.

guipure (Fr.)—*gē'pūr'*.

guitar—*gī-tār'*, *not gīt-tār'*.

Guizot (Fr.)—*gē'zō'*.

The office of the *u* here is simply to make the *g* hard.

gum-arabic—*gūm-ār'ā-bīk*, *not ā-rā'bīk*.

Gumbert—*gōom'bert*.

gūms, *not gōomz*.

gūn'stöck, *not -stauk*.

gūt'tā-pēr'chá, *not -ká*.

gym-nā'sī-ūm, *or -zhe-ūm*.

gym-nās'tic.

gypsum—*jīp'sum*.

gŷ'ra-to-ry.

gyve—*jiv*, *not gīv*.

"Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety, make it soft, as I have marked it."—*Walker*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

H.

THIS letter is merely an aspiration. It is silent in *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, and their derivatives. It is also marked as silent by several orthoëpists in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, and their derivatives. By some it is thought that there is an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words; this is undoubtedly true with regard to *hospital*. *H* is silent after initial *g*, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, etc.; after *r*, as in *rhetoric*, *rhyme*, etc.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *oh*, *Jehovah*, etc.

The French talk about their aspirated *h*'s, but they never aspirate any.

In German the effect of *h* in many cases is simply to prolong the sound of the preceding vowel; and in all the continental languages it has no effect after *t*.

há'dēs.

Had you.

"How often do people say 'had jew,' 'would jew,' 'could jew,' 'did jew,' 'and jew,' when they mean *had you*, *would you*, *could you*, *did you*, and *you*; 'last cheer' for *last year*, and 'that chouth' for *that youth*! To keep clear of these absurd sounds, it is only necessary to remember that initial *Y* in English is invariably pronounced like the *u* and the *i* of *union*, and

has never under any circumstances the power of any such consonant as *J* or *Ch*."—*The Cultivator and Country Gentleman*.

Haeckel—hěck'el.

halberd—hăl'berd, *or* hōl'berd. See halibut.

halcyon—hăl'se-ŭn, *or* hăl'she-ŭn.

hălf, *not* hălſ.

halibut—hăl'e-büt, *or* hōl'e-büt.

The authorities, Smart, Stormonth, and the Imperial excepted, and general usage would have us say *hōl'ibut*; but since the spelling is *hăl'ibut*, why not pronounce it so?

hălve, *not* hălſe.

handkerchief—hăng'kər-chĭf; *pl.*, -chĭfs.

handsome—hănd'sum, *or* hăn'sum.

hăr'ass, *not* hă-răs'.

hă'rem.

The Oriental pronunciation of this word is *hă-rēm'*.

haricot (Fr.)—ă'rē'kō'.

harlequin—hăr'le-kwĭn, *or* -kĭn.

Nearly all the orthoëpists pronounce the last syllable of this word *kĭn*. Why? Because the

word comes to us through the French, in which the *u* is silent? Inasmuch as in every other respect the word has been thoroughly Anglicized, it would seem that the pronunciation of this syllable should be Anglicized also.

hạ-mỗn'ị-cà.

Hăr'ri-et, *not* hăr'.

hasten—hās'n, *not* hās'ten.

haunch—hānch. See gauntlet.

haunt—hānt. See gauntlet.

Hause—how'zə.

Hawaiian—hà-wī'yan.

Hawarden—hărd'n. See St. John.

Hayti—hă'te.

Haytian—hă'te-an.

he, *pronoun*—hē.

When emphatic, this pronoun is pronounced as marked; otherwise the *h* is but slightly aspirated, and the vowel becomes obscure. See *him*.

“A man *hə* was to all the country dear.”

—*Goldsmith*.

“*Hē* who goes to bed, and goes to bed sober,
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
But *hē* who goes to bed, and goes to bed mellow,
Lives as *hə* ought to do, and dies an honest fellow.”

heard—hěrd, *not* hērd.

The pronunciation *hērd* was sanctioned by Webster, yet before his time *hěrd* was the pronunciation of the more careful speakers.

hearth—hārth, *not* hērth, *except in verse*.

Previously to Walker's time there were at least three orthoëpists—Elphinston, Johnston, and Buchanan—that pronounced the word *hērth*.

heather—hěth'ēr.

heaven—hěv'n.

Hě'brə-ısm.

Hě'brə-ıst.

Hebrew—hě'brü.

Hě'be.

hěb-ẹ-tū'di-noüs.

Hēc'a-tẹ.

This is the classical pronnnciation ; but Shakespeare, six times out of seven, makes it two syllables—*hěk'at*.

Hēc'u-bá.

hẹ-gĩ'rá, *or* hěg'i-rá.

height—hīt.

Heĩ'ne, *not* hine.

Final *e* in German is never silent.

hein *hā'nus.*

Hěl'ën, *not* Hěl'ün.

Hěl'e-nā.

heliachromy—hē-lī-ōk'rō-my.

Hellenic—həl-lən'ik, Webster; həl-lē'-
nik, Smart; həl'le-nik, Worcester.

həlm, *not* həl'üm.

hē'lot, *or* həl'ot.

Hemans—həm'anz, *not* hē'manz.

hemistich—həm'ī-stik.

her—hēr.

So pronounced when emphatic; otherwise the *h* is but slightly aspirated and the vowel becomes obscure. See *him*.

hēr'ald—*her* as in *heretic* and *ald* as in
Donald, *not* hūr'rūld.

hə-rāl'dīc.

herb—ərb. See advertisement.

Smart, Stormonth, and several others say *hərb*, but the *h* is never pronounced in this country.

herbaceous—hər-bā'shūs.

herbage—ēr'baj, *or* hēr'baj.

hər-bīv'ō-rā.

hər-bīv'or-oūs.

Hər-cū'le-ən.

hērd. See advertisement.

hereof—hēr-ðv', *or* -ðff'.

The dictionaries generally favor the second sound, but the first is certainly much the more grateful to the ear, and then—if I do not err—it accords with the best usage.

herewith—hēr-wīth', *or* -wīth'.

Hər-mī'o-ne.

Hər-rōd'o-tus.

hēr'ō-ine, *not* hē'rō-īn, *nor* hē'rō-īn.

hēr'ō-īsm.

Hertford—hār'fōrd. See St. John.

Hēs-pēr'i-dēs.

hēt'er-o-dōx.

hēt-er-ōp'ā-thy.

Heyse—hī'ze.

hī-ā'tus.

hī'ber-nāte.

hiccough—hīk'kup.

hī'e-rār-ehy.

hī-er-ō-glŷph'ic, *not* hī-ro.

high'wāy.

him, *pronoun*—hīm.

When not emphatic, the *h* is but slightly aspirated, and the vowel becomes very obscure. In ordinary conversation initial *h* is frequently dropped entirely, in the pronouns, by those whose articulation is least faulty. There are not a few, however, that, when they appear in public and are "on their mettle," studiously avoid slurring the pronouns, and consequently are careful to aspirate the *h* distinctly in *his*, *her*, *he*, and *him*, no matter whether the thought demands that the pronoun should be emphasized or not; but in their endeavor to be nicely correct, they simply succeed in being pedantically wrong. This error seriously mars the delivery of many actors and public readers, making their elocution stilted and unnatural. Many of them slur *my*, not unfrequently making it *mē*, in fact, when the *y* should retain its long sound; but they seem to think it would be a heinous offence to treat the other pronouns in a like manner. Pronouns in which the letters should have their full value are met with only at considerable intervals.

hi-lā'rī-oūs, *or* hī.

hi-lār'i-ty, *or* hī.

Hīn'dōō, *or* Hīn-dōō'.

Hindostan—hīn-dōs-tān'.

Hīn-dō-stān'ee.

hĭp-pə-pöt'a-mŭs.

hĭr-sŭte'.

his, *pronoun*—hĭz. See him.

'The bosom of his Father and his God.'—*Gray*.

"*His* was a life of toil and penury, while *mine* is a life of ease and plenty."

hĭs'tə-ry, *not* hĭs'try.

hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏg'rə-pher.

hĭth'er-mōst.

The *o* in *most* is always long.

hōar'hound, *not* -houn.

hōl'ly-höck, *not* -hauk.

hōl'ə-caust, *not* hō'lə.

hōm'age, *not* ōm'.

hōme'ly, *not* hūm'ly.

homestead—hōme'stēd, *not* -stīd.

hōm-ĭ-lēt'ic.

hōm-ĭ-lēt'ics.

hō'mœ-o-pāth.

hō-mœ-ŏp'a-thy, *not* hō'mœ-o-pāth-y.

hō-mo-gē-nē'ĭ-ty.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hō-mo-gě'ne-oūs.

Smart says *hōm-o-jē'ne-ūs*, but all the other orthoëpists make the *o* long.

honest—ōn'est, not -ist, nor -üst.

"*Honest, honest Iago*," is preferable to "*honust, honust Iago*," some of our accidental Othellos to the contrary notwithstanding.

*honi soit qui mal y pense (Fr.)—ō-nē
swā kē māl ē pōngss.*

hōof. See *cooper*.

hōok.

The only pronunciation of this word ever heard nowadays is *hōok*, yet more than half of the older orthoëpists pronounced it *hōok*.

hōop.

The pronunciation *hōop*, often heard in this country, is supported by very slight authority. Webster so pronounced it, but his dictionary now only permits it.

hō-rī'zon, not hōr'i-zon.

hōr'o-scōpe, not hō'ro-scōpe.

hors de combat (Fr.)—ôr de kəwng'ba'.

hōrse-răd'ish, not -rēd'ish.

H_o-sē'á.

h_{ös}'p_i-t_a-ble, *not* h_{ös}-p_it'ä-ble.

h_{ös}'p_i-t_{al}, *not* ös'p_i-t_{al} (antiquated).

hostler—h_{ös}'l_{er}, *or* ös'l_{er}.

The first marking is supported by current usage, the second by the majority of the dictionaries.

Hotham—h_{üt}'m. See St. John.

hough—h_{ök}.

hound—h_{ownd}, *not* h_{own}.

housewife—h_{ous}'w_{if}, *or* h_{üz}'z_{if}.

As applied to a little workbag used by women, the word has the latter pronunciation; but it seems to be now seldom used in this sense.

höv'el, *not* höv'l.

höv'er, *not* höv'-.

Some of the older orthoëpists said *höv'er*, but the pronunciation is now decidedly old-fashioned. It is more frequently heard in England than in this country.

humble—üm'bl, *or* hüm'bl.

There is a growing tendency to aspirate the *h* of this word; all the later dictionaries—the International, the Century, the Imperial, and Stormonth—aspirate it. The like is true of the *h* in humor and humorist.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

humor—yū'mur, *or* hū'mur.

Smart pronounces this word *hū'mur* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū'mur* in the other senses.

humorist—yū'mor-ist, *or* hū.

hūn'dred, *not* hūn'durd (antiquated).

hungry—hūng'gre, *not* hūng'gēr-e.

hỹ-drōm'ē-ter.

hỹ-drōp'ā-thist.

hỹ-drōp'ā-thy, *not* hī'drō-pāth-e.

hỹ'gī-ēne.

hỹ'gī-ēn'ic.

hỹ-mē-nē'al.

hy-pēr'bā-ton.

hy-pēr'bō-lā.

hỹ-pēr'bō-lē, *not* hī'per-bōl.

hỹ-pēr-bō'rē-ān.

hỹ-pēr'trō-phy.

hỹp-ō-ehōn'drī-āc, *or* hī'pō.

The second is the pronunciation of the Century and of the Imperial.

hỹp-ō-ehōn-drī'ā-cal, *or* hī-po.

hypocrisy—hē-pōk'rē-sē, *not* hī-pōk'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

hŷp-ɔ-crít'ì-cal, *not* hī-pɔ-.

hŷp-ɔ-dēr'mic, *or* hī-pɔ-.

hŷp-ɔ-gās'tric, *or* hī-pɔ-.

hypothenuse—hī-pōth'ē-nūs, *not* -nūs.

This word is very frequently—perhaps most commonly among mathematicians—pronounced *hŷp-ōt'e-nūse*; but Smart is the only orthoëpist that sanctions that pronunciation.

hŷ-pɔ-thēt'ic, *not* hīp-ɔ-.

I.

THIS vowel has two principal sounds, a long and a short, as in *dīne* and *dīn*. It has also three secondary sounds, heard in *marine*, *fīr*, and *ruin* respectively.

I.

This pronoun, in common with all the other pronouns of the language, and a long list of the particles, is touched more or less lightly when it is not emphatic. Unemphatic, it becomes *ì* instead of *ī*.

Iachimo—yăk'ì-mō.

ichneumon—ìk-nū'mon.

ì-cōn'o-clăst.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ī-dē'a, *not* ī'de-ā, *nor* i-dēr'.

ides—īdz.

īd-ī-ō-sŷn'cra-sy, *not* īd-ī-ōs-īn'cra-sy.

idle—ī'dl.

idol—ī'dol.

idyl—ī'dīl.

īg-nō-rā'mus, *or* -rā'mus.

īl-lū'sīve, *not* -ziv.

īl-lū'sō-ry.

īl-lūs'trāte, *not* īl'lus-trāte.

īl-lūs'trāt-ed, *not* īl'lus-trāt-ed.

īl-lūs'tra-tor.

īm'aģe-ry, *or* īm'a-ģer-y.

The latter is preferred by Walker, Smart, Worcester, Stormonth, the Imperial, and one or two others; but usage is decidedly in favor of the former.

imbecile—īm'bē-cīl, -bēs'īl, *or* -bē-sēl'.

The first mode given here of pronouncing this word is the most correct, the second the most unusual, and the third the most pedantic

imbroglio (It.)—īm-brōl'yō.

īm-brue'. See accrue.

īm-mē'di-ate, *not* īm-mē'je-āt.

ĩm-mě'di-ate-ly.

Walker permitted *im-mě'je-ate-ly*, but this pronunciation is now antiquated.

ĩm-mērse'. See advertisement.

ĩm'mi-něnt. See ailment.

impartiality—ĩm-pār-she-ăl'ĩ-tẹ.

ĩm-pēc'ca-ble.

impecunious—ĩm-pe-cũn'yũs.

ĩm-pěr'fect. See advertisement.

ĩm'pĩ-oũs.

ĩm'pĩ-oũs-ly, *not* ĩm-pĩ'.

ĩm-plā'ca-ble, *not* ĩm-plāk'.

ĩm-por-tũne', *not* ĩm-pôr'.

ĩm'pre-ca-tõ-ry.

ĩm-pri-mā'tur.

ĩm-pröv-ĩ-sā'tion.

ĩm'pro-više.

ĩm'pro-više-er.

These words have, I think, retained traces of their French origin long enough. I venture to mark them according to English analogy, and according to, at least, popular American usage.

inappreciable—ĩn-ap-prě'she-a-bl.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

in-*au*'gu-rāte, *not* in-*au*'*g*er-āte.
in-cēn'di-a-ry.

Smart and four or five others make this a word of four syllables, pronouncing it in-sēn'-*dyar-ə*.

in'ehə-ate.
in-cī'sive, *not* -ziv.
in-cī'sor.
incisure—in-sīzh'yur.
in-clēm'en-cy, *not* -*ūn*-.
in-clūde', *not* -klud'.
in-clū'sive, *not* -ziv.

The Century, Stormonth, and one or two others, sound the *u* like long *oo*.

in-cōg'nī-tō, *not* in-cōn'.
in-cōm-mēn'su-ra-ble (-shu-).
in-cōm'pā-ra-ble, *not* -kōm-pār'.

"This is one of the words in our language," says Walker, "whose accentuation astonishes foreigners and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*?" They were so accented by Ash.

incongruent—in-kōng'gru-ent.
incongruity—in-kōn-gru'ity.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

incongruous—*in-kông'gru-oûs*.

in-con-vên'ience, -vên'yens.

in-con-vên'ient, -vên'yent.

Walker and Smart say *in-kon-vê'ne-ënt*.

in-con-pô're-àl, not in-côr'pò-ràl.

in-crēase', verb; in'crēase, noun.

For the noun the ultimate accent is becoming antiquated.

incursion—*in-kûr'shun, not -zhun*.

in-dē'cent. See *ailment*.

in-de-cō'roûs.

This pronunciation is not only more sonorous than *in-dēc'o-roûs*, but it is preferred by all the principal authorities. See *decorous*.

indenture—*in-děnt'yur*.

In'di-ạn, or ind'yạn.

in'di-ca-to-ry, not in-dic'.

If this word were much used, the accent would probably be changed to the second syllable, *indic'atory*. Indeed, we have now slight authority for this accentuation.

indict—*in-dīt'*.

indictable—*in-dīt'ạ-bl*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

in-dĭg'e-noŭs.

indiscernible—in-diz-zĕrn'ĭ-bl.

in-dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *or* in-dĭs-pŭ'ta-ble.

For the second accentuation we have the authority of the Century.

indocile—in-dŏs'ĭl.

in'dus-try, *not* in-dŭs'.

inequitable—in-ĕk'wĕ-ta-ble.

inertia—in-ĕr'shĕ-ă.

inexhaustible—in-egz-ăust'ĭ-ble.

in-ĕx'ŏ-ra-ble, *not* in-ĕx-ŏ'.

in-ĕx'pĭ-a-ble.

in-ĕx'plĭ-ca-ble, *not* -ĕx-plĭk'.

in-ĕx'trĭ-ca-ble.

in'fan-tĭle, *or* in'fan-tĭle.

in'fan-tĭne, *or* in'fan-tĭne.

It seems to be a matter of little importance whether we make the ultimate *i* of many words ending in *ile* or *ine* long or short. For my own part, I have a decided preference in some cases. For example, I very much prefer to hear the short *i* in *juvenile*, *mercantile*, *infantile*, *libertine*, and *uterine*. On the other hand, I prefer the long *i* in *Alpine*, *Argentine*, and *brigantine*. In pronouncing many of the words in *ine* or *ile*

individual taste may be allowed to govern, but by no means in pronouncing all of them.

in-fēc'und.

in-fēr'a-ble.

in'fī-dēl, *not* in'fī-dl.

in-firm'. See advertisement.

Ingelow—in'je-lō.

in-gēn'ioūs. See bestial.

Several of the orthoëpists make this a word of four syllables.

in-ge-nū'ī-ty, *not* -nōō'.

in-gēn'u-oūs. See accurate.

ingratiate—in-grā'she-āt, *not* in-grā'shāt.

in-hōs'pī-ta-ble, *not* in-hōs-pīt'a-ble.

in-īm'ī-çal.

Smart says *in-e-mī'cal*. Walker says that when the word first came into use (about 1780) the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long, and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical*, made this pronunciation fashionable.

initiate—in-īsh'e-āt.

in'mōst, *not* in'müst.

in-nāte', *or* in'nāte.

It seems to be of little importance which syllable is accented. Late authority favors the first.

in'nō-cent, *not* -sünt. See ailment.

innocuous—in-nōk'shūs.

inofficial—in-ōf-fish'al, *not* -ō-fish'.

in-ōp-pōr-tūne'.

There is little authority, at present, for *in-op'pōr-tune*, but I greatly err if this will not some day be the accepted pronunciation of this word. Its French origin is not a sufficient reason for giving it its present un-English accentuation.

in-quī'ry, *not* in'quī-ry.

insatiable—in-sā'shē-a-bl.

The Century and the Imperial make only four syllables of this word—*in-sā'shā-bl*.

in-sā-tī'ē-ty.

in-scrū'tā-ble.

in-sectīv'ō-roūs.

in'sēcts, *not* -seks.

in-sīd'ī-oūs, *not* -yū-ūs.

insition—*in-sìzh'un, or sish-*.

The dictionaries are largely on the side of the second marking, but, if I do not err, usage is decidedly on the side of the first.

in'so-lěnce, not -lunce.

in-stěad', not -stid'.

in'stěp, not -stip.

in'stinct, noun; in-stinct', adj.

in-sti-tū'tiōn, not -tu'.

in'stru-měnt, not -munt.

in-sū'pər-a-ble, not -sūp'.

insurance—in-shur'ans.

insure—in-shur'.

in'te-gral.

in'ter-est, verb, not in-ter-est'.

in'ter-est, noun, not in'trest.

in'ter-est-ed, not in-ter-est'ed.

in'ter-est-ing, not in-ter-est'ing.

In the dictionaries some stress on the third syllable, in the verb and its derivatives, is indicated by marking the *e* as distinct—*ěst*; and that was formerly the prevalent pronunciation. But the most careful speakers now generally make the third syllable as obscure in the verb and participles as they do in the noun.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

in'ter-ím.

in-ter-lòc'u-tor, *not* in-ter-lò-cū'tor.

international—in-ter-nāsh'un-əl.

in-tēr'pò-lāte.

in'ter-stice, *or* in-tēr'stice.

The authorities here are about equally divided. The International and two or three others accent the second syllable; but Walker, Worcester, and the Century accent the first, which is more in conformity with usage and with analogy.

interstitial—in-ter-stīsh'əl.

in-tēs'tīne, *not* -tīne.

in-trigue', *noun and verb*, *not* in'trigue.

in-trò-dùce', *not* -dùs'. See aptitude.

in-trude'. See accrue.

in-tru'siòn.

in-tru'sive, *not* -ziv.

in-tū'ī-tive. See adduce.

inure—in-yūr'.

in'və-līd. See ambergris.

inveigle—in-vē'gl, *not* -vā'gl.

in'ven-to-ry, *not* in-vèn'to-ry.

Johnson and Kenrick both said *inventory*, but nowadays this pronunciation is never heard, unless it is from the most unlettered.

in-vöc'ä-to-ry, *or* in'vö-çä-to-ry. See indicative.

I-ö-län'the.

I-ö'ne.

ī'ö-dide, *or* -dide. See chloride.

ī'ö-dīne, *or* -dīne.

The authorities are about equally divided with regard to this ultimate *i*. The Imperial says *ī'öd-īd* and *ī'öd-in*. My impression is that the long *i* will ultimately prevail. The Century and the International mark the *i* short.

Iowa—ī'ö-wä.

Iphigenia—īf-ī-jē-nī'ä.

ī-räs'ci-ble.

iron—ī'urn.

Four or five authorities have sanctioned *ī'run*.

irony, *adj.*—ī'urn-e.

irony, *noun*—ī'run-e.

irrational—īr-räsh'un-äl.

īr-rēf'ra-ga-ble.

There is authority for saying *īr-re-fräg'a-bl*, which certainly is much easier of utterance.

īr-re-füt'ä-ble, *or* īr-rēf'u-ta-ble.

Here, though the first marking is that of the

majority of the orthoëpists, and though it has the advantage of being the easier of utterance, the second marking may possibly be considered the more elegant. If we say *incomparable*, *indisputable*, *irrevocable*, *irrefragable*, etc., why should we not say *irrefutable*? Walker insisted that this should be the accentuation.

ĩr-rẹ-mě'di-a-ble.

ĩr-rẹp'ạ-ra-ble, *not* ĩr-rẹ-pâr'ạ-bl.

ĩr-rẹs'ọ-lu-ble.

ĩr-rẹs'pị-ra-ble.

ĩr-rẹv'ọ-ca-ble, *not* ĩr-rẹ-vô'kạ-bl.

isinglass—ĩ'zing-glàs.

Is'lam, *or* ĩs'lam.

Ismaĩl—ĩs-mà-êl'.

isochronous—ĩ-sők'rọ-nũs.

ĩs'ọ-lâte, ĩs'ọ-lâte, *or* ĩ'sọ-lăt.

The first marking is Walker's, Worcester's, and Smart's; the second, the Century's; and the third, the International's.

ĩ-sòm'er-ĩsm.

Is'ra-el.

issue—ĩsh'shụ.

isthmus—ĩst'mụs, *or* ĩs'mụs.

Italian—ị-tăl'yan, *not* ĩ.

î-täl'ic, *not* î.

î-tîn'er-ant.

î'vq-ry, *not* îv'ry.

Ixion—îks-î'on.

J.

THIS consonant has always the same sound, and is never silent.

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having or embodying the sound of *y* in an unaccented syllable, the sound of *j* is often substituted for the combined sounds of *d* and *y*—as *sôl'jer* instead of *sôld'yer*, and *měj'u-lât* instead of *môd'u-lât*—just as *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *question*, *nature*, etc. It is doubtless possible to preserve the pure sounds of *d* and *y* where they appear in these connections, but it is well-nigh certain that the most careful speakers generally fail to do it.

Jâ'còb, *not* jâ'còp.

Jăc'q-bîn.

Jacques (Fr.)—zhăk. Jaques, in "As You Like It," is pronounced jâ'quëz.

jăg-u-ăr', *or* jâ'gwär, *not* jâ'gar.

jăl'ap, *not* jöl'up (antiquated).

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Janaushek—yän'ou-shĕk.

Janish—yā'nĭsh.

jän-ty, *not* jāun'ty. See gauntlet.

Jän'u-a-ry, *not* jĕn'.

Jăp-ă-ĕse', *not* -ĕse'.

jăs'mĭne, *or* jăs'mĭne.

The first pronunciation is probably most frequently heard, and now it is that of the greater number of the authorities.

jaundice—jăn'dis.

jaunt—jănt.

javelin—jăv'lin.

jean—jăn.

jĕop'ard-ize.

A modern word, not in good repute. The correct word to use is *jeopard*.

jĕr-e-mĭ'ade.

jĕrk. See advertisement.

Jĕ-ru'să-lĕm, *not* -ză.

jet d'eau (Fr.)—zhă' dō'.

Jew—jū, *or* jū.

The Century, Smart, and Stormonth for the first; the International, the Imperial, and Worcester for the second.

jewel—jū'el, *not* ju'l.

jew'el-er.

Joaquin (Sp.)—wā-kēn'.

jə-cōse'.

jöc'und.

join.

Until toward the close of the last century the diphthong *oi* was very generally pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* instead of *join*, *rîle* instead of *roil*, etc.; but now this pronunciation is confined to persons of the most limited culture.

joist, *not* jist.

jostle—jös'sl.

joust—jüst.

This word is more frequently written as it is pronounced. The French pronunciation is *zhöst*.

jovial—jöv'yäl.

Or, in deference to the dictionaries, *jō-vi-al*, though I think they are supported neither by usage nor by analogy. If we say *jo'vi-al* and *cor'di-al*, we should say *Ju'li-an* and *Lu'ci-an*. See *bestial*.

jowl—jöl, *not* jowl.

Ju-dä'ic.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

jüdġ'ment, *not* -münt.

Judic—zhu'dġk (Fr.). See ruse de g.

jū'gu-lar, *not* jūg'.

juncture—jūngkt'yur.

junior—jūn'yur.

Stormonth would have us say *jū-ne-ur*, which I am as unwilling to do as I am to say *cor'di-al*.

Ju'pī-ter, *not* ju'bī.

jū-ris-cōn'sult.

jūs'tī-fī-cā-tīve, *or* jūst-tīf'ī-çā-tīv.

ju've-nīle, *or* -nīl. See infantine.

The authorities for marking the *i* of this word long are all English, and then they are greatly in the minority.

The vowel *u* preceded by *j* is often sounded like long *oo* by the Century and by Stormonth.

K.

THIS letter before all the vowels has one uniform sound. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent, as in *kneel*, *knit*, *know*, etc.; it is likewise silent after *c*, as in *back*, *crack*, *haddock*, etc.

kangaroo—käng-ga-rōō'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

keelson—kēl'son, *or* kēl'.

kēr'nl. See advertisement.

kēt'tle, *not* kīt'tl.

khan (Turk.)—kawn, *or* kân.

Khedive—kə-dēv'.

kiln—kīl, *not* kīln.

kind.

When *ā*, *ī*, or *ĩ* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or *k*, many speakers, especially in England and our Southern States, introduce a slight sound of *e*, as in *car*, *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *guide*, *girl*, *sky*, etc. If not carried too far, this can hardly be considered objectionable, as it effectually corrects a certain guttural utterance of these words that the best usage is careful to avoid.

kīrk.

Kirschwasser (Ger.)—kērsh'vās-ser.

kitch'en, *not* kitch'n.

knout—nowt.

knowledge—nōl'ej; nō'lej is very antiquated.

kraal—krāl, krał, krā'al, *or* kräl.

Here is a variety, certainly. Which is to be preferred I have not the faintest idea.

L.

THIS liquid consonant always has the same sound. In many words it is silent, as in *balm*, *calm*, *half*, *calf*, *almond*, *palmer*, *walk*, *could*, *should*, etc.

lā'bel, *not* lā'bl.

lā'bōr-er, *not* lā'brur.

labyrinth—lāb'e-rinth.

lāeh'ry-mōse, *not* -mōz.

lāc'ō-nīsm, *not* lā'cō.

Lalla Rookh—lā'la rook.

lām'ent-a-ble, *not* lā-mēnt'ā-bl.

lān'dau (au *as in* haul).

Landwehr (Ger.)—lānt'vār.

The German *w*, find it where you may, is sounded like our *v*.

Lange (Ger.)—lāng'e.

lang syne—lāng sīn, *not* zīn.

language—lāng'gwāj.

languid—lāng'gwīd.

languor—lāng'gwōr.

Lā-ōc'o-ōn.

lā-pēl', *not* lāp'el.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

lǎr'um.

lǎ-rǎn'gɛ-əl.

lǎ-rǎn'gɛ-ən.

lǎ-rǎn-göl'o-gist.

lǎst, *not* lǎst.

lǎ'tent, *not* lǎt'.

lǎth, *or* lǎth, *not* lǎth.

Lǎt'in, *not* lǎt'n.

lǎt'tice, *not* lǎt'tus.

lǎud'ǎ-nũm, *not* lǎd'.

There is authority for *lǎd-*, but it is evidently
a corruption.

laugh—lǎf, *not* lǎf.

launch—lǎnch, *not* lǎunch. See gaunt-
let.

laundress—lǎn'dres, *not* lǎun'.

laundry—lǎn'dre, *not* lǎun'.

laurel—lǎu'rel, *or* lǎr'.

lǎ'vá.

leaped—lēpt, *or* lēpt.

lēarn'ed, *adj.* See blessed.

leeward—lē'ward, *or* lū'ard.

lēg'áte.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

lěg-ə-tôr'.

lě'gend, *or* lěg'end.

The Century, the International, and Stormonth prefer *lěg'end*, which would seem to give it the weight of authority.

lěg'en-da-ry.

legislative—lěj'is-lā-tīv.

legislator—lěj'is-lā-tur, *not* -lā'tôr.

legislature—lěj'is-lāt-yur.

For an obvious reason these three words are much mispronounced. There is small authority for the penultimate accent which ease of utterance generally gives them, and none for the antepenultimate (*le-gis'la-tive*, etc.) which some affect.

Leigh—lē, *not* lā.

Leipsic, *in Saxony*—līp'sīk.

Leipsic, *in the United States*—lēp'sīk.

leisure—lē'zhur.

This is the only way of pronouncing this word that nowadays is admissible in this country. In England, however, *lēzh'ur* is common, although sanctioned by only one modern orthoëpist.

lěngth, *not* lěnth.

leniency—lěn'yen-çə, *or* lē'nī-ën-çə.

lenient—lěn'yent, *or* lē'nī-ënt.

lě'n'î-tîve, *not* lě'nî-.

Leominster—lěm-stēr. See St. John.

lě'o-nine.

lěp'er, *not* lě'per.

Leroux—lə-rōō'.

lěs'sôr, *or* lēs-sôr'.

lě'thal.

lə-thār'gic, *not* lēth'ar-.

Lē'the, Lē-thē'an.

lettuce—lēt'tis.

This looks to me very like a corruption. I can see no sufficient reason for not saying *lēt'tus*.

lěv'ant, lě'vant, *or* lē-vant'.

lěv-ēē', *a gathering of guests*.

levee—lěv'e, *a bank along a river*.

lěv'el, *not* lěv'l.

lě'ver, *or* lěv'er.

The second is a Webster pronunciation that has already fallen into disuse, yet the Century sanctions it.

Lever, Charles—lě'ver, *not* lěv'er.

lěv'er-age, *or* lē'ver-.

Stormonth and the Imperial prefer to sound the *e* long.

liaison (Fr.)—lē-ă'zawng'.

lī'bel, *not* lī'bl.

līb'er-tīne, *not* -tīn. See *infantine*.

licentiate—lī-sĕn'shĕ-at.

It will be observed that in this word the last vowel, which is two removes from the accented syllable, is left to take care of itself. This, it may be seen, has been the usual practice in the cases of all vowels similarly situated, especially when they were in the penult. This vowel is marked long (*ā*) by Smart, and obscure (*a*) by Worcester. Smart says, then, that this *a* is like *a* in *fate*; Worcester, that it is like *a* in *sedative*. Now, it is neither the one nor the other, but something between the two, which something it is safe to leave every one to find out for himself; and whether the speaker brings out the quality of the vowel a little more or a little less than he perhaps should, may be set down as one of the least of sins against good usage.

lichen—lī'kĕn, *or* lĭch'ĕn.

The few English orthoëpists who have given the pronunciation of this word are divided in relation to it; but as a Greek and Latin word, it is pronounced *lī'ken*; the French keep the *ch* hard, pronouncing it *lē'ken*; and the pronunciation of *lī'ken* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists.—*Worcester*.

lic'or-ice, *not* -er-ish.

lien—lē'en, lī-en, *or* lēn.

In the early editions of Webster's dictionary this word was marked *lēn*, and now the International has returned to this pronunciation, which certainly has the sanction of popular usage.

lieutenant—lū-tēn'ant, lēf-, *or* lēv-.

It is not easy to see why our orthoëpists should differ so widely in their modes of pronouncing the first syllable of this word, since none of them seem to have made any effort to imitate its pronunciation in French. Preference is given here to the first marking—which is the International's and the Century's—because it comes nearest to what the orthography demands.

li'lac, *not* li'lök, *nor* lā'lök.

lin'e-a-ment, *not* lin'i-ment.

Care should be taken not to pronounce the second of these two words when the first one expresses what is meant.

lingual—līng'gwəl.

Lin-naē'us, Lin-naē'an.

lin'sey-wool'sey, *not* -zē.

listen—līs'n.

literature—lit'er-ät-yūr.

In my judgment this is a word in which the *u* should receive its full name sound. To rob

it of its *y* sound gives the syllable a thin, bodiless quality that is far from being pleasing. Webster says *lit'er-a-tûre*. See *caricature*.

lị-thồg'ra-pher, lị-thồg'ra-phy.

litigious—lị-tỉj'ús.

lị-từ'gic.

livelong—lỉv'lồng, *not* lỉv'lồng.

lỉv'er-y, *not* lỉv'.

livre (Fr.)—lêvr.

loath, *adj.*—lôth, *not* lôth, *nor* lỏth.

loathe, *verb*—lôth.

loathsome—lôth'sum.

lọ-cả'tịn, *not* lỏ.

lỏc'ụ-to-ry.

logomachy—lọ-gỏm'ạ-kẹ.

lồng'-lived, *not* -lỉvd.

lôth, *not* lỏth.

lough—lỏk.

louis d'or (Fr.)—lọ'ẻ dờ, *not* dờ.

low, *verb*—lỏ.

Walker said that in his opinion the giving of *ow* in this word the long sound of *o* was a novelty, and ought to be exploded. He said it should be sounded like *ow* in *now*, yet the long *o* has prevailed.

lū'cīd, *not* lū'.

lū'cī-fēr, *not* lū'.

lū'cre, *not* lū'.

Lū'cy, *not* lū'.

lū'dī-croŭs, *not* lū'.

lūke'wārm, *not* lūk'.

lū-pēr'cāl, *or* lū'pēr-cāl.

lūte, *not* lūt.

Leave the latter pronunciation to Stormonth, whose long double o's in *allude*, *lute*, *adjudicate*, *enthusiasm*, etc., form one of the distinguishing characteristics of his dictionary.

Lū'ther-an, *not* lū'.

luxuriance—lūgz-yū'rī-āns. See ex.

luxuriant—lūgz-yū'rī-ānt.

luxurious—lūgz-yū'rī-ūs.

luxury—lūk'shū-rē.

lŷ-cē'ŭm, *not* lī'cē-ŭm.

Lyonnaise (Fr.)—lē'ŭn'nāz'.

M.

THIS letter has always one sound, except in *accompt*, *accountant*, and *comptroller*, pronounced and usually written *account*, *account-*

See Key to Pronunciation p. 6.

ant, and *controller*. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

Machiavelian—măk-ə-ă-věl'yān.

machinal—mə-shēn'al, *or* măk'î-nəl.

The International, the Imperial, Smart, and Stormonth for the first; the Century and Worcester for the second.

măch-î-nă'tion, măk-.

măc'rə-cösm, *or* mă'crə-cösm.

măd'am.

Not unfrequently good taste is offended by the retention of the French word *madame* in translations. This is especially true of translations for the stage. Few things are more displeasing to a cultured ear than the unnecessary mixing of languages.

madame (Fr.)—mă'dām'.

Madeira—mə-dē'rā, *or* -dā'.

mademoiselle (Fr.)—mădm'wă'zěl', *not*
măd-üm-wă-zěl, *nor* măm-zěl', which
is exceedingly vulgar.

In this word an Englishman encounters his greatest difficulty in the proper utterance of the last syllable, to which the Frenchman gives a very clear dental utterance, while the English-

man is wont to let the sound come from his throat.

Mạ-dràs'.

Mạ-d-rìd'.

ma foi (Fr.)—má fwā.

mă'gī, *not* măg'ī.

magnesia—mạg-nē'zhe-à.

mạg-nĩf'ì-cent, *not* -sũnt. See ailment.

mạg-nō'li-à, *not* -nōl'yà.

Magyar—mad'yar.

mahout—ma-how't.

măin'ten-ance, *not* măn-tăn'ans.

majolica—mạ-yōl'ì-kà.

mal à propos (Fr.)—mâl à prò'pō'.

mạ-lă'rì-à, *not* mạ-lă'.

Mạ-lây'.

măl-ẹ-făc'tor.

mall, *a public walk*—măl.

mall, *a wooden hammer*—mạl.

In Walker's time this word seems to have been pronounced *měl*. "This word," he says, "is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. It has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

into the short sound of *e* in *mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where formerly they played with malls and balls, and whence it had its name; and, to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt Pall Mall and pronounced *pell mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*."

mạ-mă'.

măm'mil-la-ry, *not* măm-mil'a-rẹ.

măn-da-rin', *not* măn'da-rin.

măn-drăg'o-ră.

manège (Fr.)—mạ'năzh'.

mă'nēs, *not* mănz.

mango—măng'gō.

mạ-ni'a-cał.

Măn-i-tō'bă.

manceuvre—mạ-nu'ver, *not* mạ-nũ'.

măn'or, *not* mă'nor.

măn'or-house, *not* mă'nor.

măn'sărd' rōf.

mansuetude—măn'swe-tūd.

mantua-maker—măn'tu-măk'er.

mạ-răg'mus, *not* -răs'.

Marat (Fr.)—mă'ră'.

The French *a*, unless it is under the circum-

flex accent, is not broader than the *a* in *fast*, *grasp*.

marchande de modes (Fr.)—mār'-
shāngd' də mōd'.

The letter *o* in French generally has the sound of *o* in *son*, *won*, *done*, or of *o* in *or*, *nor*, *for*, except when under the circumflex accent (*ô*). Hence we should say, for example, *bêf à la mōd*, not *mōd*.

marchioness—mār'shun-ēs.

mār'î-gōld, *not* mār're-.

mār'î-tal, *not* mār'-.

Both Smart and Knowles pronounce this word *ma-rî'tal*.

mār'î-tîme.

mār'jō-ram.

Marjoribanks—mārch'bānks. See St.
John.

mār'ket, *not* -kîr.

Mār'mō-rā.

mār'vel, *not* mār'vl.

mās'cu-line, *not* -lin. See infantine.

māsk, *not* mās-k.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

massacre—măs'să-ker.

massage—mă-săzh'.

măs'ter, *not* măs'.

măt'in, *not* mǎ'tin.

mă'trix, *not* măt'.

mă'tron, *not* măt'.

măt'rôn-age.

mă'tron-al, *or* măt'rôn-al.

măt'rôn-ize.

mă'tron-ly, *not* măt'.

măt'tress, *not* măt-trăss'.

mă-tū'ti-nal.

There are several authorized ways of pronouncing this word.

Mauch Chunk—mawk chunk.

mău-sô-lě'um.

mauvais goût (Fr.)—mô'vâ' gôo.

mauvaise honte (Fr.)—mô'vâ' zăungt.

mayonnaise (Fr.)—mă'yôn'ăz'.

măy'or-ăl-ty.

measure—mëzh'ur, *not* mǎzh'.

mechanist—mëk'ăn-ist.

Medici (It.)—mă'de-chê.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

mē-dīç'i-nəl.

Dr. Johnson was of opinion that this word should be accented on the penult, *měd-i-cī'nəl*, and so it has been frequently accented by the poets.

medicine—mēd'e-sīn, *not* mēd'sn.

mē-dī-ē'vəl, *or* mēd.

mediocre—mē'de-ō-kēr.

mē-dī-ōc'rī-ty.

Sheridan's pronunciation of this word was *mē-jōk're-ty*.

mēd'ul-la-ry.

Smart, Stormonth, and one or two others, say *mē-dūl'la-ry*.

meerschau (Ger.)—mār'showm.

The *au* has the sound of *ow* in *owl*, and there is little, if any, difference in the quantity of the syllables, as is often the case with compound words.

mēi-ō'sīs.

Smart and Craig accent the first syllable.

Meissonier—mā'sòn'yā'.

meliorate—mēl'yōr-āt.

A small minority of the orthoëpists make this a word of four syllables. See *bestial*.

měl'ô-drâ-mâ, *or* -drâ-mâ.

The second marking is supported by abundant authority, but few, if any, seem to heed it. All the authorities mark the *e* short.

Mel-pôm'ê-nê.

memoir—mēm'wôr, *or* mē'mwôr.

A hundred years ago this word was universally accented on the second syllable; now it is universally accented on the first.

mēm'ô-ry, *not* mēm'ry.

ménage (Fr.)—mā'nâzh'.

ménagerie (Fr.)—mā'nâzh'ê-rê'.

menagery—mē-nâzh'ê-re, *or* -nâj'.

mên-in-gî'tis, *not* mē-nîn'gî-tis.

mēr'cân-tile, *or* -til. See *infantine*.

The pronunciation that makes the *i* long of *mercantile*, *juvenile*, and of some other words that end either in *ile* or in *ine*, has in this country become antiquated. In England, where they have greater respect for age, they still frequently make the *i* of these words long. See *infantine*.

mēr'chant. See advertisement.

Sheridan pronounced the *e* of this word like the *a* in *march*, and as late as about 1770 this was the general pronunciation. In the course

of the next twenty years the sound of *a* wore away and the sound of *e* was fully established. *Sermon*, *service*, etc., were also pronounced with the sound of *a*, and *clerk* still is so pronounced in England, and *sergeant* is still universally so pronounced.

mērcy, mērd, mēрге, mērmaid.

mesmerism—mēs'mēr-izm.

The dictionaries tell us to sound the first *s* of this word and of its derivatives like *z*, which is contrary to the prevailing custom, etymologically incorrect, and not euphonious.

mesne—mēn.

messieurs—mās'yûr'.

The English orthoëpists have marked this word in no less than ten different ways, agreeing in only one thing—that the final *s* should be sounded. Now, this *s* is absolutely silent; so is one of the other *ses*. The first syllable is perfectly represented by *mās*, and the second syllable is *very nearly* represented by *yûr*. If, in pronouncing this syllable, the speaker *imagines* a long *e* between the *y* and the *û*, and then, having prepared the organs of speech to sound it, goes directly to the *û*, he will perhaps get the sound of the syllable somewhat more perfectly. The sound of the *r* is very short and obscure. See *monsieur*.

messuage—mēs'swaj.

mět-əl-lûr'gic.

mět'əl-lûr-gy.

mět-ə-môr'phose, *not* -phoze.

mē-te-ŕ'ŕ-lite.

metonymy—me-tŕn'ŕ-me.

mět-rŕ-pŕl'i-tan.

měz'zə-nine.

mī-ăg'mă.

Michaelmas—mīk'el-məs.

mī'crŕbe.

mī'crŕ-scŕpe, *not* mīc'rŕ.

mī-crŕ-scŕp'ic, *not* -scŕp'ic.

mī-crŕs'co-pīst, *or* mī'crŕ-scŕ-pīst.

The authorities are about equally divided with regard to the accent. The International accents the second, the Century the first syllable.

mī-crŕs'cŕ-py, *not* mī-crŕ-scŕp'y.

mīd'wīfe-ry, *or* mīd'wīfe-ry.

Mī-kă'dŕ.

Mī'lan.

We Anglicize the orthography of this proper name: why should we not do likewise with the orthŕpy? Bryce, Earnshaw, and Thomas say *Mīlan*, while Wright says *Mī-lăn*, neither of

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which is any more like the Italian pronunciation *mē-lā'nō* than *mī'lan* is, while *mī'lan* has the advantage of having one full vowel sound. In Shakespeare's time it seems to have been pronounced *mē'lan*. See "The Tempest."

mīlch, *adj.*, *not mīlks*.

Millais—*mīl'lā'*.

Millet, *E.*—*mēl'lā'*.

millionaire—*mīl-yūn-ār'*.

Milnes—*mīlz*.

mī-mēt'ic.

mīn-ēr-āl'ō-gy, *not -ōl'ō-gy*.

miniature—*mīn'ī-āt-yūr*.

This word has had "a time of it." The authorities have said, each in his turn, that it should be pronounced *mīn'ī-at-yūr*, *mīn'it-yūr*, *mīn'ya-tūre*, *mīn'ī-a-tūre*, *mīn'ē-tūr*, *mīn'it-chūr*, *mīn'ē-a-tūr*, *mīn'ē-a-chūr*, and *mīn'ī-tūr*. The fifth and the last, which are probably intended to be the same thing, and the second and the sixth, ignore the *a* entirely. These four markings are, at the best, but the record of vulgar usage.

Mīn'ō-taur.

mī'nūs, *not mīn'ūs*.

mī-nūte', *or mī-nūte'*, *adj.*

minute, *noun*—*mīn'īt*.

mīr'a-cle, *not* mēr'.

mī-răc'u-loŭs, *not* mī-

mī'rage.

The French pronunciation of this word is *mē'răzh'*. It is time, it seems to me, that we should pronounce it according to English analogy. The introducing of foreign sounds in speaking always affects the ear unpleasantly. The retention of *fră'kă'* by the English seems to me absurd.

"As low my fires of driftwood burn,
I hear that sea's deep sounds increase,
And, fair in sunset light, discern
The *mirage*-lifted Isles of Peace."
—*John Greenleaf Whittier.*

mīrth. See advertisement.

mīs'an-thrōpe, *not* mīz'.

mischievous—mīs'che-vŭs, *not* mīs-chē'.

"The old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the second syllable of *mischievous*."—*Smart.*

mīs'chiev-ous-nĕss.

misconstrue.

This word, despite the dictionaries, is generally accented on the last syllable, and this accentuation, I am confident, will, sooner or later,

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be accepted by the lexicographers. *Mis-cōn'-strue* will never prevail, nor is it desirable that it should. See *construe*.

misfortune—mīs-fôrt'yun.

mī-sög'a-mist.

mī-sög'a-my.

misogynist—mē-søj'ē-nīst.

misogyny—mē-søj'ē-nē.

mistletoe—mīz'zl-tō.

mīt'ten.

The Century, the Imperial, and Stormonth drop the second *t*.

mnemonics—ne-mōn'iks.

mobile—mō-bēl', *or* mō'bīl.

The first is the pronunciation of Walker and Worcester, and is always heard in the name *Mobile*; the second, that of the Century, the International, the Imperial, and Stormonth. Smart says *mob'il*.

möck, *not* maṭuk. See accost.

möd'el, *not* möd'l.

Möd'ē-nā.

möd'est, *not* -īst, *nor* -üst.

moisten—mois'n, *not* -tēn.

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mọ-lẻc'ư-lar.
 mỗl'ẹ-cùle.
 mỗl-ẹs-tả'tion.
 Molière—mỗl'yả'ư'.
 Mỗn'ạ-cỗ, *not* Mọ-nả'cỗ.
 mỗn'ạđ, mọ-nảđ'ic.
 mỗn'ạs-tẻ-y, *not* -tẻ-ry.
 mỗn'ẹ-ta-ry.
 mongrel—mỗng'gẻl.
 mỗn-ọ-cỗt-y-lẻ'dỗn.
 mọ-nỗg'ạ-mỗus.
 mọ-nỗg'ạ-my.
 mỗn'ọ-grảm, *not* mỗ'no-.
 mỗn'ọ-grảph, *not* mỗ'no-.
 mỗn'ọ-lẻgue, *not* mỗ'no-lẻg.
 mỗn-ọ-mả'nị-ả.
 mỗn-ọ-mả'nị-ắc.
 mỗn-ọ-syl-lảb'ic.
 monsieur (Fr.)—mỗs'yử'ư'.

This marking perfectly represents the pronunciation of the first syllable of this word, the *o* being like the *o* in *son*. The second syllable is like the second syllable of the plural. The *r* in both cases is *really* a silent letter, but with its

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aid the pronunciation of the syllable is better represented to the English eye than it could be without it. It is marked obscure in order that it may be merely *hit*, and not dwelt upon. Care should be taken to give the syllables the same quantity. See *messieurs*.

Montecuculi—mön-ta-ku'ku-le.

morale (Fr.)—mô'räl'.

morceau ; *pl.*, morceaux (Fr.)—môr'sô'.

môr'ga-nät'ic.

mör'i-bünd, *not* mō'ri.

Morpheus—môr'fe-üs, *or* môr'füs.

morphine—môr'fin, *not* môr-fên'.

môr'sel, *not* môr'sl.

môr'tal, *not* môr'tl.

Mosenthal—mō'zen-täl.

Mösg'lem, *not* Mös'.

möths, *not* möthg. See truths.

mō'tion-lëss, *not* -lūs. See ailment.

mountain—moun'tin, *not* -ting, *nor* -tn.

mountainous—moun'tin-üs.

muezzin—mwed'zin.

mül-ti-pli-cä'tion, *not* -pi.

mül'ti-tüde, *not* -tjü. See adduce.

Munchausen—mŭn-chaw'zen.

mŭ-nŭç'i-pəl, *not* mŭ-ni-cŭp'al.

Murat (Fr.)—mu'rá'. See *ruse de g.*,
also Marat.

mŭr'der-er, *not* mŭr'drer.

mŭs-cŭ-vă'dŏ.

mŭ-gē'um, *not* mŭ'gē-um.

mŭsh'rŏom, *not* -rŏon.

mŭs-tăche'.

my—mī, *or* mĭ, *never* mē.

When, from being used in contradistinction to another personal pronoun, *my* is emphatic, the *y* has its full, open, long-*i* sound. Thus we would say, "Is this *mŷ* ink, or *yours*?" But when there is no such emphasis—and there is but rarely—the *y* has the sound of obscure *i*, as in *mi-nŭte*' and *miraculous*, which is very nearly the sound of *y* in *many*, *only*, etc. "My [mĭ] ink is as bad as my [mĭ] pen." These rules, however, are and should be departed from in certain cases where we would express respect or emotion. "My [mī] brother shall know of this." "Sir, this lady is my [mī] wife." "Ay, madam, she was my [mī] mother!" Say *mĭ* in these sentences, and they become commonplace; you take all the *soul* out of them.

myself—mĭ-sĕlf'.

The length of the first vowel depends on the

stress given to the word—the more stress the longer the vowel.

myrmidon—mēr'mē-dŏn, *not* mĭr'.

mythology—mē-thŏl'ŏ-jē, *not* mī-thŏl'.

N.

THIS letter has two sounds: one simple, as in *man, ten, not*; the other compound, as in *thank, banquet, anxious*, pronounced *thank, bang'quet, angk'shus*. The sound of *ng* is really a distinct and simple alphabetical element, unlike that of either constituent of the digraph. When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is silent, as in *kiln, condemn, solemn, hymn, limn, autumn*, etc.

naiad—nā'yad.

naïf (Fr.)—nā'ēf', *masculine*.

naïve (Fr.)—nā'ēv', *feminine*.

naïvely—nā-ēv'lē.

naïveté (Fr.)—nā-ēv'tā'.

nā'ked, *not* nēck'ed.

nāpe, *not* năp.

naphtha—năp'thă.

năr-râte'.

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năs'cent, *not* nă'sent.

năs'ty, *not* năs'ty.

nă'ta-to-ry.

national—năsh'ṭn-əl, *not* nă'shṭn-əl.

The first marking is that of all the orthoëpists except Webster, and his mode of pronouncing the word is not even permitted in the new editions of his dictionary.

nationality—năsh-ṭn-əl'e-tē.

nature—năt'yur.

nausea—naw'she-ă, *not* naw'sē-ă.

nauseous—naw'shus, *not* naw'sē-ūs.

nă-vic'u-lar.

nēar'est, *not* -ist.

nēc-rō-lōg'ic.

ne-crōl'ō-gy.

nēc'tar-īne, *not* -īne, *nor* -ēn.

ne'er—nâr, *not* nēr.

négligé (Fr.)—nă'glē'zhă'.

neither—nē'ther, *or* nī'ther.

There is very little dictionary authority for saying *nī'ther*, but of late years this mode of pronouncing the word seems to be preferred by some of our most careful speakers. See *either*.

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Nē'me-an.

Smart, Stormonth, and Hunter accent the second syllable.

Nēm'e-sis.

nephew—něv'yu, *or* něf'yu.

"This word is uniformly pronounced *něv'vū* by the English orthoëpists; but in the United States it is often pronounced *něf'fu*. Smart remarks that '*p* with *h*, in almost all cases, is pronounced *f*. In *Stephen*, this sound is vocalized, that is, converted into *v*; and likewise in *nephew*, almost the only word in which the combination occurs that is not immediately referable to a Greek origin.'"—*Worcester*.

The later editions of Webster give *něf'yu*, remarking that the English dictionaries uniformly mark it *něv'yu*. The latter, to my thinking, is the more euphonious pronunciation of the word.

The Century, the Imperial, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth prefer *něv'yu*.

něp'ọ-tĩsm.

Něpt'ūne, *not* něp'tūne.

něrvē. See advertisement.

nestle—něs'l.

něth'er-mōst.

neū-răl'gĩ-ā.

neū'ter, neū'tral, *not* nū'.

new—nū, *not* nʏ.

New-found'land.

This accentuation is believed to accord with the best usage.

New Orleans—nū ɔr-lēnz'.

This, in the opinion of the writer, is the better mode of pronouncing the name of the American city. Besides harmonizing with the spirit of the English language, it is easier of utterance and more euphonious than *ôr'le-anz*, which is a mongrel pronunciation at the best. The pronunciation that prevails in the South, however, is *nū ôr'le-anz*.

news—nūz, *not* nʏz.

newspaper—nūz'pā-per, *not* nʏz'.

niaiserie (Fr.)—nē'ā'zē-rē'.

nī'çe-ty, *not* nīs'te.

The second was Webster's marking of this word, but this pronunciation is now not even permitted by his editors.

nīche, *not* nīsh.

nīc'ɔ-tīne, *not* -tēn.

nī'hī-līsm.

nī-trōg'ē-nous.

noblesse oblige (Fr.)—nô'blēs' ô'blēzh'.

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nǒm'ad.

The Imperial is the only authority for making the *o* long.

nọ-măd'ic.

nō'men-clăt-ure, *or* nō-men-clăt'ure.

nǒm'ì-na-tive, *not* nǒm'nạ-tive.

nǒn'age.

nonchalance—nǒn'shạ-lans.

nonchalant—nǒn'shạ-lant.

There can be no objection, I think, to Anglicizing these words, especially as the French pronunciation offers insurmountable difficulties for those that do not pronounce French.

none—nũn, *not* nōn.

nొók, *or* nōók.

nőt'ạ-ble, *industrious, careful, bustling.*

nőt'ạ-ble, *remarkable, memorable.*

nothing—nũth'ing, *not* nǒth'.

Notre Dame (Fr.)—nò'ter dăm.

nổv'el, *not* nổv'l.

nổv'el-ty, *not* nổv'l-ty.

novitiate—nọ-vish'e-ăt.

nổ'wẵys.

Johnson says of *nowise*, "This is commonly

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spoken and written by ignorant barbarians *no-ways*.”—“These ignorant barbarians . . . are Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers.”—*Dr. Campbell*.

noxious—nők'shʊs.

nū'di-ty, *not* nʊ'.

nuisance—nū'sʌns. See adduce.

nuncio—nʌn'shə-ō.

nuptial—nʊp'shəl, *not* -chal.

nū'tri-mənt, *not* nʊ'tri-mənt.

O.

THIS vowel has seven sounds, as in *note*, *not*, *son*, *move*, *wolf*, *nor*, and *major*.

ō'a-sīs, *pl.*, ō'a-sēs; *or* ɔ-ā'sīs, *pl.*, ɔ-ā'sēs.

The Imperial permits *o-ā'sīs*, and this accentuation is preferred by the Imperial, the Century, and two or three others.

oath—ōth; *pl.*, ōathʒ.

ōb'du-rate.

obaisance—ɔ-bā'sance, *or* ɔ-bē'.

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking; usage, in this country at least,

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would seem to favor the second, which is probably owing to Webster's influence. Walker emphatically preferred the first, for the reason that *ei* when under the accent is most frequently pronounced like long *a*, and the corresponding *ey* always, except in *key*.

ðb'ē-lisk, *not* ð'bē.

ɔ-bēse', *not* -bēz'.

ɔ-bēs'ī-ty.

ō'bīt, *or* ðb'īt.

The first marking is much to be preferred, but here, as in many other cases, the second marking is given as a matter of information, and as an incentive to the student to think and examine for himself. And then I am not unmindful that there are few things in which it is more dangerous to be dogmatic than in the pronunciation of English.

obligatory. See conversant.

All the later authorities—the Century, the International, the Imperial, and Stormonth—accent the word on the first syllable.

oblige—ɔ-blij'.

“When Lord Chesterfield wrote his Letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*—as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the

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French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound :

‘Dreading even fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne’er *obliged*.’

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman’s Letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i* in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity.”—*Walker*.

“Smart says: ‘The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly.’ John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV) for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, ‘It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.’”—*Worcester*.

ðb-lì-gör’.

ðb-lìque’.

obnoxious—ðb-nök’sħus.

ðb-scën’ì-ty, *not* ðb-scē’nì-ty.

ðb’së-quies, *not* ðb-sē’quies.

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ɔb'sɔ-lēte, *not* ɔb-sɔ-lēte'.
 ɔb-trɪde', *not* -trūde'. See *accrue*.
 ɔb-trɪ'sive, *not* -ziv.
 ɔb-tūse', *not* -tɪse'.
 ɔb'vērse, *noun*.
 ɔb-vērse', *adj.*
 ɔc-cā'siɔn, *not* ɔ-cā'siɔn.
 ɔc-cūlt', *not* ɔc'cult.
 oceanic—ɔ-she-ān'ic.
 ɔc'tāve, *or* ɔc'tāve.
 ɔc-tā'vō, *or* ɔc-tā'vō.

There is no dictionary authority for the second marking, and yet that is the pronunciation that seems to be preferred by many of our careful speakers—for the reason, doubtless, that they think it the more euphonious.

ɔc-tōg'e-na-ry.
 ɔc'tū-ple, *not* ɔc-tū'ple.
 ɔ-dē'ɔn.
 ɔ'di-ɔŋs.

The best usage now makes this a word of three syllables.

ɔff—ɔf.
 ɔf'fer, *not* au'fer.

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ôf'fice, *not* au'fûs.

official—ôf-fish'al, *not* ô-fish'al.

officiate—ôf-fish'e-ât.

officinal—ôf-fis'i-nal.

The Century, strangely enough, drops one of the *f*'s.

officious—ôf-fish'us, *not* ô-fish'us.

ôft.

ôften—ôf'n, *not* ôf'ten.

ô'gle, *not* ôg'le.

olden—ôld'n, *not* ôld'en.

ô-le-o-mär'gä-rine, *not* -jä-.

The letter *g* is always hard before *a*, except in *gaol*, now disused in this country.

ô-lîb'ä-nûm.

ombre (Fr.)—awng'br, *not* ôm'br.

ôm'e-let, *not* ôm'let.

ôm'i-noûs, *not* ô'mî-noûs.

omniscience—ôm-nîsh'ens.

ôn'er-oûs, *not* ô'ner-oûs.

ôn'ly, *not* ün'ly.

ôn'yx, *or* ô'nÿx.

The second marking is that of the International, Smart, Hunter, and Worcester, and from

the fact that Worcester gives no other we may suppose there was no other to give; but current usage, I have recently discovered, especially among persons not accustomed to consult the dictionaries, seems to favor the short *o*. Stormonth and the Imperial mark the *o* short, which is evidence that *ŏn'yx* is preferred in England. The Century also prefers *ŏn'yx*.

ŏ'pəl.

ŏph'i-o-măn-cy.

ophthalmy—ŏf-thəl'my.

opinion—o-pĭn'yūn.

Some of the orthoëpists caution us not to let unaccented *o* in such words as *opinion*, *observe*, *oppose*, *command*, *conceal*, *condition*, *contain*, *content*, *possess*, *police*, etc., degenerate into short or obscure *u*. While it is well to heed their advice, it is also well to remember that to make these *o*'s too long is perhaps more objectionable than to make them too short. How unpleasant, for example, to hear pedantic ignorance say *pō-lice* and *pō-sess*! An endeavor to avoid sounding the *o* like short or obscure *u* should be made with nice discrimination, as by making it too long one's utterance becomes pedantic, which of all elocutionary faults is the worst.

ŏp-ŏ-dĕl'doc, *not* -dĭl'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

õp-pō'nent, *not* ɔ̃p'pō-nent.

The latter, though often heard from tolerably correct speakers, is unauthorized.

ɔ̃p-pɔ̃r-tūne', *or* ɔ̃p'pɔ̃r-tūne.

orange—ɔ̃r'anj, *not* ɔ̃r'inj.

ō-răng'-ou-tăng'.

ôr'eheș-tră, *or* ɔ̃r-eheș'tră.

Among the orthoëpists that accent the second syllable of this word are Walker and Smart; but that pronunciation is rarely used by careful speakers.

ôr'eheș-trăl, *or* ɔ̃r-eheș'trăl.

ôr'ehid, ôr'ehis.

ôr'de-ăl, *not* ɔ̃r-dē'ăl.

The latter is not even permitted by any of the orthoëpists.

ôr'di-na-ry, *not* ôrd'nă-ry.

The second marking was permitted for the adjective and preferred for the substantive by Walker, while Sheridan pronounced the word *ôr'ner-e*.

orgies—ôr'jiz, *not* -jēz.

ôr'i-fice, *not* ô'rî-.

oriflamme—ôr'i-flăm, *not* ô'rî-.

o-rĭġ'i-nal, *not* -o-nal.

Orion—o-rĭ'un.

orison—ôr'e-zun.

or-nâte', *or* ôr'nâte.

The International, the Century, Stormonth, Hunter, and Smart accent the second syllable.

or-nâte'ly, *or* ôr'nâte-ly.

ô-ro-tünd.

The ultimate accentuation, *ô-ro-tünd'*, is becoming antiquated.

Orphean—or-fê'an, *or* ôr'fê-an.

The Century accents the first syllable.

Orpheus—ôr'fûs, *or* ôr'fê-ûs.

The first is the classic, the second the popular pronunciation.

ôr'thø-ë-pĭst, *or* or-thō'ë-pĭst.

ôr'thø-ë-py, *or* or-thō'ë-py.

One may say *or-thō'ëpy* and *or-thō'ëpĭst* on the authority of Wright, Clarke, Knowles, and Stormonth, and of Fulton and Knight; and this is the pronunciation I should recommend, if I had the courage to do so in the face of such weighty authorities as Walker, Worcester, Smart, the Century, the International, and the Imperial.

I am convinced from observation that, at the

least, nine persons in every ten pronounce these words with the antepenultimate accentuation, and that many persons have great difficulty in throwing the accent forward to the first syllable. These facts, added to the fact that analogy at the least permits the antepenultimate accent, incline me to think that the orthoëpists make a mistake when they accent these words as they do. Personally, I very much prefer the dictionary accentuation; the popular accentuation sounds to me very inelegant, but I have no reason to believe that this is owing to anything but to habit.

ostler—ōs'ler.

otium—ō'shē-ŭm.

outré (Fr.)—ō'trā'.

overalls—ō'ver-ǻlz.

ō-ver-seer'.

All the later orthoëpists make this a word of three syllables.

ō'vert, *not* ọ-věrt'.

o-vīp'ạ-roūs, *not* o-vị-pả'roūs.

ō-vō-vị-vīp'ạ-roūs.

ỗx'ide.

ō'yer, *not* oi'er.

ỗys'ter, *not* ôrs'ter.

P.

THIS letter has but one sound. It is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, or *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, etc.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or *k* in the next syllable it is more properly sounded, as in *temptation*, *exemption*, *sumptuous*, *bumpkin*, *pumpkin*, etc. In *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, and *corps* it is also mute.

păeh'y-děrm.

păeh-y-děr'mă-tous.

pă-cîf'î-că'tion, or păç-î-fî-că'tion.

pă-cîf'î-că-tor, or păç-î-fî-că'tor.

The first marking is the International's, the Imperial's, the Century's, and Smart's; the second, Walker's and Worcester's.

pă-cîf'î-că-tō-ry.

Paderewski—pă-der-ěfs'kẹ.

pæan—pē'an.

pageant—păj'ent.

Pă'jent is growing obsolete. It was Webster's pronunciation, but his dictionary now only permits it.

pageantry—păj'ent-rẹ.

păl'ace, *not* päl'ās.

The latter smacks of preciseness, which is only another name for pedantry.

palankeen—päl-ən-kēn'.

pə-lä'ver, *not* pə-läv'er.

Päl'es-tine, *not* -tēn.

paletot (Fr.)—pá'le-tō'.

pəl'frey.

Pall Mall—pəl mēl. See mall.

Hunter's pronunciation is *päl mäll*, but he is quite alone.

palm—pām, *not* pām.

Palmerston—pām'er-ston.

Pām'e-lā.

păn-a-cē'ā.

panegyric—păn-e-jīr'ik.

Smart, Walker, Sheridan, and others pronounce this word *păn-e-jēr'ik*. Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric*, *squēr'rel* and *păn-e-jēr'ik*, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y* in *squirrel* and *panegyric* we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced *spēr'it* and *mēr'a-cle*.'"

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

păn'el, *not* păn'l.

panorama—păn-o-ră'mă, *or* -ră'mă.

Păn-thē'ôn, *or* Păn'the-ôn.

“Mark how the dread *Pantheon* stands,
Amid the toys of modern hands,
How simply, how severely great!”

—*Akenside*.

“Hail, learning's *Pantheon*! Hail, the sacred ark
Where all the world of science does embark.”

—*Cowley*.

păn'to-mime, *not* -mine.

papier mâché (Fr.)—páp'yā' mā'shā'.

pə-pÿ'rūs.

pə-răb'ô-lă, *not* păr-ă-bô'lă.

păr'ăf-fîn, *not* -fên.

paralogism—pə-răl'ô-jîzm.

păr'cel, *not* -sül.

păr-ê-gör'ic, *not* -gaur'ic.

parenchyma—pə-rěn'kə-mă.

pâr'ent, *or* pā'rent.

pâr'ent-ăge, *or* pā'rent-ăge.

pə-rhē'li-ôn.

Pă'rî-ăh, *or* pā'.

pə-rî'ê-tăl.

Parisian—pə-rîzh'yān.

Pär-me-săn'.

Pär'nell.

Properly accented on the first syllable.

"This tomb inscribed to gentle Parnell's name,
May speak our gratitude, but not his fame."

—*Goldsmith.*

pär'ol (*legal word*).

pə-rôle' (*military word*).

parquet—pär-kět', or pär-kä'.

There is much more authority for the first pronunciation than for the second.

partiality—pär-she-äl'e-te, or -shäl'e-te.

pär'ti-cı-ple, not pärt'sı-pl.

pärt'ner, not pärd'.

pär'tridge, not päť'.

Pascal—päs'käl'.

pasture—pást'yur.

It is strange that Webster and Worcester, contemporary authorities, should differ as widely as they do in marking the *u* of this word. Webster says it is long, which it certainly is not; it is obscure, as Worcester marks it.

päs'ty.

pät'ent, or pä'.

păt-en-tēē', *or* pā-ten-.

According to nearly all the authorities, the *a* of these two words should have its short sound. In England the *a* is sounded long more frequently than in America.

pāth, *not* pǎth.

pā'thōs, *not* pǎth'ōs.

păt'rī-mo-ny, *not* pǎ'trī-.

pā'trī-ot, *not* păt'rī-.

pā-trī-ōt'ic.

pā'trī-ot-ism.

pā'tron, *not* păt'-.

păt'ron-āge.

Smart and Stormonth sound the first *a* long.

păt'ron-āl.

Smart says *pā'tron-al*, but the balance of authority is decidedly in favor of making the *a* short.

pā'tron-ēss, *not* păt'ron-.

păt'ron-ize.

peculiar—pe-kūl'yar.

Smart says *pe-kū'le-ar*; but there are few persons, surely, that will have the bad taste to imitate him. See *bestial*.

peculiarity—pe-kūl-yār'ī-ty.

There is abundant authority for saying *pe-kū-lē-ār'ē-ty*. See *bestial*.

pecuniary—pe-kūn'ya-re. See *bestial*.
pēd'a-gōg-ism.

pedagogue—pēd'a-gōg, *not* -gōg.

pēd'a-gō-gy.

pē'dal, *adj.*; pēd'al, *noun*.

pēd'es-tal, *not* pe-dēs'.

Pēg'a-sūs, *not* Pe-gās'us.

peise—piz.

pel-lū'cid, *not* -lū'.

pe-nā'tēs (Lat.).

pēn'cil, *not* pēn'sl.

Pe-něl'o-pē.

pen-īn'su-lā.

penitentiary—pēn-ī-tēn'shā-ry.

pē'nūlt, *or* pe-nūlt'.

pe-nū'ri-oūs, *not* -nū'. See *adduce*.

pē'o-ny, *not* pī'ny.

pērch. See *advertisement*.

peremptory. See *conversant*.

pēr'fect, *adj.* See *advertisement*.

pěrf'ect, *or* pər-fěct', *verb*.

The latter pronunciation is the more common, being in accordance with the general rule of change of accent in a word used both as a noun or adjective and a verb, as *con'duct*, *conduct'*; but the weight of authority is in favor of the former.

pěrf'ūme, *noun*.

The ultimate accentuation of this noun, although there is authority for it, is little used in this country by careful speakers.

pər-fūme', *verb*.

pər-fūnc'tō-ry.

perihelion—pěr-ī-hēl'yun.

pěr'il, *not* -ūl.

pē-rī-ōd'ic, *not* pěr-ī.

pěr'jure.

pěr'mit, *or* pər-mīt', *noun*.

It is thought that the ultimate accentuation of this word will in time prevail.

Persia—pěr'shē-ā, *not* -zhē.

Persian—pěr'shan, *not* -zhan.

persiflage (Fr.)—pěr'sē'flāzh'.

pər-sist', *not* -zist'.

pěr'son. See advertisement.

pēr'son-age.

pēr-sōn'ī-fy.

pēr-spī-rā'tion, *not* prēs-pī.

pēr-suā'sive.

The Imperial and Hunter sound the ultimate
s like z.

pē-ruse'. See accrue.

pestle—pēs'l.

pēt'al, *or* pē'tal.

The second marking is becoming antiquated.
It was Walker's pronunciation.

Petruchio—pā-trū'ke-ō.

phaëton—fā'ē-tōn, *not* fā'tōn, *nor* fē'tōn.

phāl'anx, *or* phā'lānx.

"The pronunciation *phāl'anx* is the more general; but *phā'lānx* is the more analogical."
—Walker.

Is Walker correct in saying that it is more analogical to make the *a* long? *Pha*, followed by a consonant, and under an accent—primary or secondary—is almost always, if not always, short. This marking is supported by Smart, the Imperial, and Stormonth, and by well-nigh universal usage.

Pharaoh—fā'rō, *or* fā'rā-ō.

pharmaceutic—fār-ma-sū'tik, *not* -kū'.

pharmacopœia—fār-mạ-kọ-pē'yả.

phīl-ạn-thrỗp'ic, *not* phi-lạn-.

phīl-ọ-lỗg'ic.

phị-lỗl'ọ-gy.

phīl-ọ-sỗph'ic, *or* -sỗph'.

phleg-mắt'ic.

Some of the earlier orthoëpists accented the first syllable.

phỗn'ics, *not* phỗ'nics.

phỗs'phọ-rũs.

phọ-tỗg'ạ-phẹr.

phọ-tỗm'ẹ-try.

phrẻn-ọ-lỗg'ic.

phthisic—tỉz'ik.

phthisis—thỉ'sis, *or* tỉ'sis.

phỷs-ị-ỗg'nọ-my, *not* -ỗn'ọ-my.

“There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as, *sig-nify*, *indig-nity*, etc.; but if affectation be the cause of this error, Dr. Young's ‘Love of Fame’ will be the best cure for it.”—*Walker*.

pī-ä'nist.

pianoforte (It.)—pē-ä'nə-för'tä.

pīc-tög'ra-phy.

picture—pīkt'yur. See pasture.

piebald—pī'bald.

pied, *adj.*—pīd.

“Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide.”

—Milton.

pī'et-īsm.

pigeon—pīdj'on, *not* -in.

pīn'çers, *not* pīn'cherz.

pīnch'bäck, *not* -bäck.

piquant—pī'kant.

pīs'mire, *or* pīs'mire.

plā'çə-ble, *not* plāk'ə-ble.

pläc'ärd.

The dictionaries tell us to pronounce this word, both the noun and the verb, *plä-kärd'*. Why? Because it comes to us from the French? A very poor reason, since in French it is pronounced *plä'kär'*, which is as unlike *plä-kärd'* as it is unlike the pronunciation that harmonizes with the language into which it is adopted, namely, *pläk'ärd*. In language, as in everything else, that that is neither “fish, flesh, nor fowl”

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

is distasteful. Mongrel pronunciations are as offensive to the ear as orthographical monstrosities are offensive to the eye.

plagiarism—plā'jē-rīzm.

plagiarist—plā'jē-rīst.

plagiary—plā'jē-rē. See bestial.

plait—plāt, *not* plēt.

plās'ter.

plateau (Fr.)—plā'tō'.

plāt'ī-nā, *or* pla-tī'nā.

The Century says *pla-tī'nā*. This is sufficient to authorize this pronunciation, which does not seem to be in any way objectionable.

plāt'ī-nūm.

plebeian—ple-bē'yan, *not* plē'bē-ān.

plebeianism—ple-bē'yan-īzm.

plēb'is-cite—plēb'is-sīt.

plēb-is-cī'tum.

Pleiades—ple'ya-dēz.

Pleiads—plē'yadz.

plē'nā-ry, *or* plēn'ā-ry.

"Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e* in the first syllable of this word long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *granary*. Nor do I see

any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*."—*Walker*.

We have Walker, Worcester, and seven other orthoëpists for the second marking; the Century, the International, the Imperial, Stormonth, Hunter, Smart, and popular usage for the first.

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pŏ-tĕn'shĭ-a-rĕ.

plĕth'ŏ-rà.

plĕ-thŏr'ic, *or* plĕth'ŏ-ric.

The early editions of Webster's dictionary said *plĕth'o-ric*, and the later editions permit this pronunciation. All the English orthoëpists, except Ash and Crabb, accent the second syllable.

plūme, *not* plūm. See adduce.

pŏ'em, *not* pŏ'm.

pŏ'ĕt-ās-ter.

poignant—poi'nant.

pŏ-lice', *not* pŏ. See opinion.

pŏl'li-wĭg, *not* -wŏg.

polonaise (Fr.)—pŏl'ŏ-nāz', *not* pŏ'.

pŏ-lŷg'a-my.

polyglot—pŏl'e-glŏt.

Pŏl-y-hŷm'nĭ-à.

It should be remembered that *y*, except when beginning a word, has the sound of *i*, and that it never has its name-sound when forming a syllable.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ble. Here the first *y* is unaccented and sounded like obscure *i* or obscure *e*, which are hardly distinguishable.

pöl-y-syl-lăb'ic.

pöl'y-thē-ism.

pọ-măde'.

pôme'gran-ate, *or* pọme-grăn'ate.

Pompeia (Lat.)—pọm-pē'yă.

Pompeii (Ital.)—pọm-pă'ye.

Pompeium (Lat.)—pọm-pē'yüm.

pôr'ce-lain.

This is the marking of Worcester, Webster, and Reid. Smart, the Century, and Stormonth say *pōrs'lăn*; Knowles, *pōrs'lin*; Walker and the Imperial, *pōr'se-lăn*.

porte-monnaie—pört'-môn-nă'.

pôr-tënt', *or* pôr'tënt.

The Imperial, Stormonth, and one or two others accent the first syllable.

pọ-si'tion, *not* pō. See opinion.

pọs-tē-ri-ọr, *not* pōs-, *nor* pös.

pöst'hụ-moüs.

pō'tạ-ble.

pō'ten-tâte, *not* pöt'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

pot pourri (Fr.)—pō por'rē'.

prairie—prā're, *not* pēr-ā're.

prayer—prār.

prē'ām-ble.

prēb'end, *not* prē'.

pre-bēnd'al.

prēb'en-da-ry.

pre-cē'dence, *not* prēs'ē.

pre-cē'dent, *adj.*

“ A murderer and a villain :
A slave, that's not the twentieth part the tythe
Of your precedent lord ! ” —*Hamlet*.

prēc'ē-dēnt, *noun*.

pre-cīse', *not* -cīze'.

pre-cīse'ly, *not* prē-cīse', *nor* -cīze'.

pre-clūde'. See adduce.

prēd'ā-to-ry.

prēd-e-cēs'sor, *or* prē'de-.

The International, Worcester, Smart, and Walker mark the first vowel short; the Century, Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter mark it long. The Standard will mark it short, I hope.

pre-dīc'ā-tive, *or* prēd'ī-ḡ-tive.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

prē-di-lēc'tion, *not* prēd-i-.

prēf'ace, *noun and verb*, *not* prē'fāce.

prēf'a-to-ry.

prē'fect.

prefecture—prē'fěk-tūr, *or* prēf'ek-.

Authority here is about equally divided, but the first is more in accordance with present usage.

prēf'er-a-ble, *not* prē-fēr'.

prefigure—prē-fīg'yur.

prēl'a-cy.

prēl'ate, *not* prē'lāte.

prēl'ūde, *or* prē'lūde, *noun*.

There seems to be a tendency, of late, to sound the first *e* long.

prē-lūde', *verb*.

Smart says *prēl'ūde*, but he is supported by Jameson only.

"So Love, preluding, plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deep-piercing darts."

—*Congreve*.

prē-ma-tūre', *not* prēm'at-yur.

premier (Fr.)—prēm'yā'.

prē'mi-er (Eng.).

pre-pös'ter-oüs, *not* -trūs.

prës'äge, *noun*.

prës-by-öp'ic, *not* prëz.

Prës-by-të'rī-an, *not* prës.

prës'by-tër-y, *not* prës-být'ë-ry.

"This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced *prës-být'ë-ry*—a mode that is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester*.

prescience—prë'she-ënce, *or* prë'shens.

prescient—prë'she-ënt.

prës-en-tā'tion, *not* prë.

prë-sën'ti-mënt, *not* -zën'.

pre-sënt'mënt.

prës'i-dënt, *not* -dünt.

prës'tige.

prestige (Fr.)—präs'tëzh'.

pre-sümp't'u-oüs, *not* -zümp'shüs.

pre-tënce', *not* prë'tence.

prët'er-ite.

prë'tëxt, *or* pre-tëxt'.

Until recently the second was the accentuation of nearly all the authorities; now, however, the Century, the Imperial, the International,

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Stormonth, and Hunter accent the first syllable, which accords with general usage.

“ My pretext to strike at him admits
A good construction.”—*Shakespeare*.

pretty—prīt'te, *not* prēt'.

pre-vēnt'ive, *not* -vēm'ta-tive.

prima facie (L.)—prī'mā fā'shī-ē, *not*
fā'shā.

prī'ma-ry, *not* -mēr-e.

prin'cess, *not* prin-cēss'.

prīs'tine, *not* -tīn.

prī'va-cy, *not* prīv'.

The authority for the second marking is not only slight but antiquated.

prīv'ily.

prō'bā-to-ry.

prōb'ity, *not* prō'.

The erroneous pronunciation is often heard, especially on the stage.

prōç'ess, *not* prō'.

procès verbal (Fr.)—pró'sā' vēr'bāl'.

prōc'u-rā-tor.

pro-dig'ious.

prōd'ūce, *not* prō'.

pröd'uct, *not* prō'.

profile—prō'fēl, -fil, *or* -fil.

The first pronunciation is the Century's, Stormonth's, Worcester's, and Smart's; the second, Walker's; the third, the International's and the Imperial's. *Pro-fēl'* is also authorized, and by some speakers may be preferred.

prō-fūse', *not* -fūz'.

prō'grāmme, *not* prō'grām.

prög'ress.

pröj'ect, *noun*.

prō-jēct', *verb*.

prō-jēc'tile, *not* -til.

pröl-e-tā'rī-ān.

prō-līx', *or* prō'lix.

The authorities here are about equally divided.

“Should I at large repeat
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*.”—*Prior*.

prō-löc'u-tör.

prō'lögue, *or* pröl'ögue.

The second marking is that of Worcester, Smart, and Walker; the first, that of the Century, the Imperial, the International, and of Stormonth.

pröm-ẹ-nāde', or -nāde'.
 prọ-mül'gāte, *not* pröm'ul-gāte.
 pröm-ul-gā'tiøn, or prō-mül-
 prọ-mül'gā-tọr.

There is little authority for this accentuation—Sheridan only, as far as I know—but it would be fruitless, I think, to try to popularize *promulgator* or *promulgator*; and it would certainly be senseless in a speaker to give the word before an audience any but the antepenultimate accentuation.

pronunciation—prọ-nŭn-ce-ā'shun, *but*
not -cē-ā'shun.

The majority of the authorities are in favor of the sound of *sh*; Webster was not, but this sound has been adopted by the editors of the later editions of his dictionary.

Wheaton in his "Travels in England" says: "I was not a little mortified at having my Yankee origin detected by my omitting to give the full sound of *sh* in the word *pronunciation*."

Walker says: "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *speciality*, etc., as if written *parsheality*, *propi-sheashun*, *spesheality*, etc., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunsheashun*."

Smart marks this word *pro-nŭn-ce-ā'shun*, yet he says in his "Principles": "It is regularly pronounced *pro-nŭn-she-ā'shun*, and by all speakers

would probably be so sounded if it were related to any such verb as to *pronunciate*, in the same way as *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and *enunciate*. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say *pronūn-se-ā'shun*, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of *sh* in the same word."

It will not be denied, I think, that *-ce-ā'shun* is more grateful to the ear than *-she-ā'shun*. Smart's marking represents, and I am confident will continue to represent, the prevailing mode of pronouncing this word.

What was true of this word when the above note was written is not true now. All the late dictionaries pronounce the word as I have marked it.

"The time was when the stage was justly held the model of pronunciation; but that golden age of dramatic literature and dramatic life has long since passed away."—*William Russell*.

propitiate—prə-pīsh'ē-āt.

prə-sā'ic.

prō'sā-ist, *or* prə-sā'ist.

For the one there is about as much authority as for the other.

prə-scē'nī-ūm, *not* -scēn'.

prös'per-oūs, *not* prös'prüs.

prōt'a-sīs, *not* prō'- (antiquated).

Walker and two or three others said *pro-tā'sis*.

prō'te-ān, *or* prō-tē'ān.

protégé (Fr.)—prō'tā'zhā'.

pro tēm'pō-re, *not* tēm'pōre.

prōt'es-tā'tiōn, *not* prō'.

prō-thōn'ō-ta-ry, *not* prō-thō-nō'ta-ry.

prō-trūde'. See accrue.

prō-trū'sive, *not* -ziv.

prō-tū'ber-ant.

proven—prōv'n.

This word, incorrectly used for *proved*, is said to be a Scotticism.

prō-vōc'a-tive, *or* prō-vō'cā-tive.

We have the Century, the Imperial, Stor-month, and Smart for the first marking; the International, Worcester, and Walker for the second.

provost—prōv'ust. The chief or head of any body, as of a college.

provost—prō-vō', *or* prōv'ust. The officer of an army whose duty it is to arrest deserters, etc.

Smart and some others pronounce the word, in both of its senses, according to the second marking, but in this country the military man is, I think, always called a *pro-vō'*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

prow—prou, *or* prō.

The latter is never heard, though sanctioned by Smart, Sheridan, and Jameson.

prowess—prou'ēs.

prūde, pru'dence, prune. See accrue.

Prussian—prüsh'an, *or* prōo'shan.

All the later authorities prefer the first pronunciation.

prussic—prüs'ik.

psalmist—sām'ist.

There is good authority for saying both *sāl'-mist* and *sāl'mist*.

psalmody—sāl'mo-de.

Webster's pronunciation, which was *sām'o-de*, is often heard from the mouths of persons that are commonly quite correct.

psalms—sāmz, *not* sāmz.

psalter—sawl'ter.

This is the marking of all the orthoëpists except Smart, who says *sāl'ter*.

pseudo—sū'dō.

pseudonym—sū'do-nīm.

pseudonymous—sū-dōn'e-mus.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Psyche—sī'ke.

In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable consonants the first letter is silent; thus *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy* is not sounded.

psychomachy—sī-kōm'a-ke.

ptarmigan—tār'mi-gan.

Ptolemaic—tōl-ē-mā'ik.

pū'er-ile, *not* -il.

puisne—pū'ne.

puissance (from the French).

All the orthoëpists, with one exception, accent this word on the first syllable. Why this is done it is not easy to see, since that accentuation makes the word most difficult of utterance, and because the last syllable, in French, is made most prominent by being drawn out in the pronunciation somewhat like *au* in *haul* followed by nasal *n* and the sound of *s*. It seems to the writer that the word, in English, should be pronounced *pū'sans*, instead of *pū'is-sāns*.

"Let for Sarmatia's tears of blood atone,
And make her arms *puissant* as your own."

—Campbell.

pūm'ice, *or* pū'.

"This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it and followed by a single consonant."—Walker.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

We have at least three other words that break this regularity — *cum'in*, *duc'at*, and *pun'ish*. *Pum'ice* is as well established as *pun'ish*. We never hear a mechanic talk about his *pewmis-stone*.

pŭmp'kin. See P.

punctilious—pŭnk-tĭl'yus, or -tĭl'i-us.

Pŭn-jaub'.

pŭr'pŏrt, *noun and verb, not pur-pŏrt'.*

pŭr-sŭe', *not -sŭ'.*

pursuit—pŭr-sŭt', *not -sŭt'.*

pŭ'ru-lĕnt.

pustule—pŭst'yŭl.

put—pŏot, *not pŭt (very antiquated).*

pyg-mĕ'an, or pŷg'mĕ.

There is very little authority for the second accentuation. Neither the Century nor the International permits it.

pyramidal—pe-rām'i-dal.

pyrites—pe-rĭ'tĕz.

pŷr-ŏ-tĕeh'nĭcs.

pŷr'ŏ-tĕeh-ny.

Pŷth-a-gŏ're-an, or Py-thăg-ŏ-rĕ'an.

There is quite as much authority for the sec-

ond marking as for the first, but the first is in accord with English analogy.

Pÿth'q-niss.

Q.

THIS consonant is always followed by *u*. The digraph *qu* has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *quail*, *quart*, etc.; but in many words from the French it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquette*, *masquerade*, etc. The termination *que* is also pronounced *k*, as in *oblique*, *antique*, etc.

quadrille—kwə-dril', kwöd-ril', or kə-dril'.

We have the International for the first, the Century for the second, and the Imperial, Worcester, Stormonth, Smart, Walker, and Hunter for the third pronunciation.

quäff, *not* quöff.

quäg'gy, *not* quög'.

quäg'mire, *not* quög'.

quän'də-ry, or -dä'ry.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the second syllable of this word, but this pronunciation is becoming antiquated. In America it is seldom heard.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

quār'rel, *not* quār'l.

quash—kwōsh, *not* kwāsh.

quassia—kwōsh'ē-ā.

There is good authority for pronouncing this word in several ways.

quay—kē.

quelle sottise (Fr.)—kēl sōt'tēz'.

quelque chose (Fr.)—kēl'kə shōz, *not*
kēk shōz.

querulous—quēr'yu-lūs.

Both Webster (ū) and Worcester (u) mark the *u* of this word, together with the *u* in a few other words, incorrectly. It is properly long, somewhat shortened. Forming a syllable by itself, it is not affected by the *r*. See *accurate*.

quinine—kwī'nin, kwī-nin', kwīn'in, *or*
kwīn'in.

Webster's mode of pronouncing this word, which is the first, seems to me much the most sensible of the many ways we have to choose from. This way is, without doubt, destined to prevail.

qui vive (Fr.)—kē vēv.

quoit—kwoit, *not* kwāt.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

quoth—kwōth, *or* kwūth.

“Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, etc.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwūth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinstone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one.”—*Walker*.

True or not, it is now antiquated. All the later authorities sound the *o* long.

R.

THIS letter is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. Sometimes it changes the short sound of *a* as in *man* into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o* as in *not* into its broad sound, as in *nor*. It has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. When *r* is preceded by a short vowel it sometimes has the effect of blending the syllables. Thus the dissyllables *higher*, *lower*, *mower*, *rower*, *sower*, and *flower* are pronounced precisely like the monosyllables *hire*, *lore*, *more*, *roar*, *soar*, and *flour*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

răb'bi, *or* răb'bi.

There is quite as much authority for making the *i* obscure as for making it long. Walker said that in reading the Scripture it should be sounded long.

rabies—ră'bi-ēz.

racial—ră'shəl.

răd'ish, *not* rēd'.

ragoût (Fr.)—ră'gō'.

raillery—răl'er-e, *or* răl'er-e.

This word is in no way allied to the English verb *to rail*; it comes directly from the French word *raillerie*, which is from the French verb *railler*, meaning to banter; to laugh at, which is the source whence we get our verb *to rally*, having the same meaning. By pronouncing the first syllable of *raillery* like *rail* there is danger of perverting its meaning. *Răl*, it is true, is about as unlike the first syllable of the French word as *răl* is. For the long *a* there is abundant authority.

raisonné (Fr.)—ră'zòn'nā'.

ră'jah.

rancor—răng'kür.

ră'pì-er.

răp'ine, *not* rə-pēn'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

raspberry—*rāz'ber-re*, *not rawz'.*

rāth'er, *or* rāth', *not* rūth'.

The first marking represents, I think, the pronunciation that prevails among our better speakers. A hundred years ago the *a* in this word was sounded long by many good speakers, and some of the orthoëpists so marked it. Walker permitted this pronunciation, though he preferred the short *a*.

ratio—*rā'shō*, *or* *rā'she-ō*.

rā'tiōn, *not* rāsh'ūn.

rational—*rāsh'ūn-āl*.

Rā'shun-al is no longer permitted by any orthoëpist. The like is true of *nā'shun-al* and other words of similar orthography. Indeed, the making of the *a* in the first syllable of these words long was never countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists. It was one of the many Websterian innovations.

razure—*rāz'yur*.

rē-ā-l-i-zā'tiōn, *not* -ī-zā'.

rē'ā-l-ly, *not* rē'ly.

reassure—*rē-ās-shūr'.*

rēb'el, *not* rēb'l.

recess.

I leave this word unmarked for two reasons: Because I do not wish to mark it *rē'cess*, in op-

position to all the authorities; and because I doubt whether *re-cess'*, when the word is used in its literal sense, is the prevailing pronunciation. That it is not the pronunciation that will finally prevail I am confident.

rēc-ep-tiv'ī-ty.

recherché (Fr.)—rē'shēr'shā'.

rēc-i-prōc'ī-ty.

rēc-i-tā-tive'.

rēc-lā-mā'tiōn.

rē-clūse', *noun and adj.*

“I all the livelong day

Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*

From human converse.”—*Philips*.

Sooner or later the accent of this word, when a substantive, and also of *recess*, will probably, by general consent, be changed to the first syllable.

rēc'og-niz-a-ble, *or* rēc-og-niz'a-ble.

There is no lack of authority for the second marking, but in this country it is not heeded.

rē-cōg'nī-zance, *not* rē-cōn'.

rēc'og-nize, *not* rē-kōg'niz, *nor* rēk'ōn-iz.

rēc-ol-lēct', *not* rē-cōl-.

rēc'ōn-dite, *or* rē-cōn'dite.

The first marking undoubtedly represents the accentuation that does and will prevail.

reconnaissance (Fr.)—rə'kɒn'ā'sāngs'.

This is the modern orthography of this word.

reconnoissance—rə-kɒn'ni-sānce.

rēc-ɒn-noi'tre, *not* rē'.

rə-côrd', *verb*.

rēc'ɔrd, *noun, not* rēc'ôrd.

Some of the older writers accented this substantive on the second syllable, as we see in the lines of Watts:

“Our nation reads the written word,
That book of life, that sure *record*.”

rə-côurse'.

When used in the sense of *resort to*, this word is destined to be accented on the first syllable; indeed, in this sense, I think, it is very generally so accented now, and that, too, by good speakers.

rēc're-ant, *not* rē'.

rēc're-âte, *to take recreation*.

rē-cre-âte', *to create anew*.

rə-crūt'. See *accrue*.

rēc'ti-tūde. See *adduce*.

recusant—rə-kū'zant, *or* rēk'yū-zant.

rə-dēmpt'ʃiɒn, *not* -dēm'.

It is Worcester's practice to drop the *p* of syllables not final, ending in *emp*.

rĕd'ŏ-lent.

rĕf'er-a-ble.

re-fĕr'ri-ble.

"This word," says Worcester, "is given in many of the dictionaries in two forms, *referrible* and *referable*, and both are often met with; but *referrible* is the form that seems to be the more countenanced by the dictionaries. Smart says, '*Referable*, which is to be met with, violates the practice of deduction from the verb.'"

rĕ'flĕx, *not* re-flĕx'.rĕf'lu-ĕnt, *not* re-flū'ĕnt.rĕf'ūse, *or* rĕf'ūz.

re-fūt'a-ble.

régime (Fr.)—rā'zhēm'.

rĕ-lāx-ā'tion, *or* rĕl.

The later authorities, without an exception, sound the *e* long. The short *e* seems to me to be preferred.

rĕl'ict.

relievo—re-lĕ'vō.

This word, thus given in the dictionaries, is a corruption of the Italian *rilievo*. Inasmuch as our own word *relief* has the same meaning in art, there is no occasion for a corrupt foreign form; and when the Italian word is used it

should have its Italian spelling and pronunciation—*re-lyã'vo*.

re-mē'di-ə-ble.

rēm'e-dī-lëss, or re-mëd'ī-lëss.

Ease of utterance makes the second marking preferable, but the first is that of the great majority of the authorities, and then the first retains the accent of the word it is formed from, which makes the derivative more easily understood.

remollient—re-möl'yent.

re-môrse'less, not -lëss. See ailment.

renaissance (Fr.)—re-nã'sängs'.

rendezvous (Fr.)—röng'dã'voo'.

renew—re-nū', not -nu'.

rentier (Fr.)—raunt'yã.

renunciation—re-nün-se-ã'shun, or -she.

See pronunciation.

rep'ə-ra-ble.

rep-ər-tēē'.

“A man renowned for *repartee*
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling.”
—*Cowper*.

re-päst', not -päst.

répertoire (Fr.)—rā'pār'twār'.

rĕp'ĕr-to-ry.

rĕp'tile, *not* -tile (antiquated).

rĕp'ŭ-ta-ble.

rĕ'qui-em, *or* rĕk'wĕ-em.

Smart and Stormonth say *rĕk'we-em*, and Worcester permits this marking.

rĕ-sĕarch'.

rĕs'ig-nā'tiŭn, *not* rĕs-.

rĕs'in, *not* rĕz'n.

rĕs'ŏ-lŭ-ble.

Those that, like the writer, are glad to have an authority for pronouncing this word *re-zŏl'ŭ-ble*, find it in Sheridan.

rĕs'ŏ-lŭ'tiŭn, *not* -lŭ'. See adduce.

rĕs'ŏ-nānce, *not* rĕs'.

rĕ-sŏurce'.

“Pallas viewed
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued;
Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last
resource.”
—*Dryden.*

rĕ-spir'a-ble.

rĕ-spir'a-to-ry.

rĕs'pite, *not* -pit.

re-splën'dent, *not* rës.

restaurant—rës'to-rant.

In speaking English, to pronounce this word *à la française* is in questionable taste; it smacks of pedantry.

restaurateur (Fr.)—rās'tō'rā'tûr'.

re-stō'rā-tive, *not* rës-tō'.

re-sūme'.

résumé (Fr.)—rā'zu'mā'. See ruse de g.

re-tāil', *verb*; rē'tāil, *noun*.

rē'tāil-er, *or* re-tāil'er.

The International, the Century, and Worcester leave us to choose between these two accentuations. They, however, give the first place to *retailer*, which is the pronunciation of the few only; *retailer* being, if I do not err, the pronunciation generally heard, and that is destined to prevail.

rětch, *or* rětch.

The former is more heard in this country, and is preferred by all the later authorities, except Stormonth.

re-trīb'ū-tive.

rět'rō-cède, *or* rē'tro-

All the dictionaries put the accent on the first syllable of this word; but in nearly all other

words of similar formation it is on the last, as *intercede'*, *supersede'*, etc. If this were as commonly used as the others, we apprehend it would have been treated in like manner. Nearly all the authorities would have us sound the first *e* long.

rět'rọ-grāde, *or* rě'trọ.

A large majority of the orthoëpists give the second marking. The Century, Worcester, and Walker are the only ones of note that give the first.

rět'rọ-spěct, *or* rě'trọ.

Here again the first pronunciation is authorized only by the Century, Worcester, and Walker.

rět'rọ-věrt, *or* rě'trọ.

rěv'el-ry, *not* -ül-ry.

revenue—rěv'ẹ-nũ, *in prose*; rẹ-věn'yu,
in verse.

“Do not think I flatter;
For what advancement may I hope from thee,
That no revenue hath but thy good spirits
To feed and clothe thee?” —*Hamlet.*

rěv'ọ-ca-ble.

rẹ-völt', *or* -völt'.

“This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick
Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan for that pronun-

ciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, etc., has the authority of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage, on its side.”—*Walker*.

rheum—rūm.

rheumatic—rū-măt'ik.

rheumatism—rū'mə-tizm.

rhubarb—rū'bärb, *not* rū'.

rib'ald.

Richelieu—rīsh'el-yū.

It is doubtful taste to pronounce this historic name after the French mode when speaking English. It certainly smacks a bit of pedantry.

righteous—rīt'yus.

ripe'ness, *not* -nūs. See ailment.

rise, *verb*.

rise, *or* rise, *noun*.

“This word properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear ‘the *rise* and fall of the Roman Empire,’ ‘the *rise* and fall of provisions,’ etc., with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy,

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."—*Walker*.

Walker's recommendation is little heeded nowadays even by the most fastidious.

rĭsk, *not* rĕsk.

rɔ-büst', *not* rō'büst.

"Survey the warlike horse; didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust*, distended chest?"
—*Young*.

robustious—rɔ-büst'yus.

Rochefort—ròsh'fôr'.

rɔ-mănce'.

Though *rō'mance* is often heard in cultured circles, it is not sanctioned by any of the orthoëpists.

"A staple of *romance* and lies,
False tears and real perjuries."
—*Prior*.

Röm'ɔ-lă.

rondeau (Fr.)—rɔn'dô'.

rōof. See cooper.

rōök, *or* rōök.

rōöt, *not* rōöt. See cooper.

Roquefort—rɔk'fôr'.

roseate—rō'zē-ăt.

rɔ-sē'ɔ-lă, *not* rō-sē-ô'lă.

Rothschild (Ger.)—rôt'shilt.

roué (Fr.)—rə'ā'.

route—rōōt.

There is abundant authority for pronouncing this word *rowt*; but this pronunciation is now very generally considered inelegant.

"Most of the orthoëpists more recent than Walker give the preference to the pronunciation *rōōt*."—*Worcester*.

routine (Fr.)—rə'tēn'.

Ru'bēŋ.

ru-bē'ə-lā, *not* ru-be-ō'lā.

Rubinstein—ru'bīn-stīn.

ru'by, *not* rū'.

rude, *not* rûde. See accrue.

ruffian—rűf'yan. See bestial.

ruffianism—rűf'yan-izm.

Ru'fűs.

rűle, *not* rűle.

ru'mi-nāte.

ru'ral, *not* rū'.

ruse de guerre (Fr.)—ruz de gār.

The vowel *u* has a sound in French that cannot be represented with English characters; but it can be made by English-speaking tongues, and

in this wise: put the lips in position to sound long *oo* and then, *keeping the lips in position*, try to sound long *e*. The result will be the perfect production of the French *u* or the German *ü* = *ue*.

Russian. See Prussian.

Ruy Blas (Sp.)—*ru'ë bläs*, *not blä*.

S.

THE usual or genuine sound of this letter is its sharp, hissing, or sibilant sound, as in *alas*, *sun*, *same*, *caps*, *stuffs*, etc. It has also a soft sound like *z*, as in *does*, *was*, *ribs*, *prices*, *dismal*, etc.

Combined with or from the effects of the succeeding vowel, it has the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant, as in *dimension*, *expulsion*, etc.; also in *censure*, *sensual*, *fissure*, *pressure*, *sure*, *insure*, *nauseate*, *nauseous*, *sugar*, etc.

It has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion* preceded by a vowel, as in *contusion*, *explosion*, etc.; also in many words in which it is preceded by an accented vowel and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *treasure*, *exposure*, *leisure*, etc.; also in a number of words ending in *sier*, as in *hosier*, etc.; and finally in *elysium*, *elysian*, and *ambrosia*.

In the German language, *s*, beginning a syllable and followed by a vowel, has the sound

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

of *z*; at the end of a syllable it has invariably its sharp, hissing sound.

saccharine—săk'ə-rîn.

săç-er-dô'tal, *not* sâ-cer-.

săc'ra-mënt, *not* sâ'cra-.

"This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language."—*Walker*.

sacrifice, *verb*—săk're-fiz.

In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, *discern*, and *sice*, *c* has the sound of *z*.

"They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one loved folly *sacrifice*."—*Pope*.

sacrifice, *noun*—săk're-fiz, *or* -fis.

The second marking is authorized by Smart, Wright, the Century, and one or two others.

săc'ri-lěge, *not* sâ'cri-.

săc'ri-lě'giouš, *not* -lij'ūs.

săc'ris-ty.

să-gă'ciouš, *not* -găsh'ūs.

said—sěd, *not* sād.

Sainte-Beuve—săngt'-běv'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Săl'a-dîn.

Săl'ic, *not* Să'lic.

să-li-cŷl'ic.

să'line, *or* să-line', *not* -lên.

să-li'val.

salmon—săm'un.

săl'ta-to-ry.

salve—säv, *or* sälv, *not* säv.

“ Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly *salf*; which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it; *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoëpists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but, as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation (for *valve*, *delve*, *solve*, etc., have the *l* pronounced), and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words; for, to have the same word sounded differently to signify different things is a defect in language that ought, as much as possible, to be avoided.”—*Walker*.

săl'ver, *not* sǎ'ver.

Sǎ-mǎr'î-tan.

sang froid (Fr.)—sǎng frwǎ.

sanguine—sǎng'gwîn.

sapphire—sǎf'fir, *or* sǎf'fir.

The second pronunciation until recently had a great preponderance of authority in its favor; but the first is now authorized by the Century, the International, and the Imperial.

sǎp'sǎ-gō, *not* sǎp-sǎ'go.

sǎrce'nět, *not* sǎr'se.

Sǎr-dǎn-a-pǎ'lus.

sǎr'dîne (*a fish*).

sǎr'dîne (*a gem*).

sǎr'do-nǎx.

sǎr-sǎ-pǎ-rîl'lǎ, *not* sǎs-ǎ.

satiare—sǎ'she-ât.

sǎ-tî'e-ty, *not* sǎ'she-ty.

The pronunciation of this word seems anomalous, from the fact that it is the only one in the language having the syllable *ti* under an accent followed by a vowel; but this syllable regularly takes the accent, in analogy with *society*, *variety*, and all other words of similar formation.

săt'in, *not* săt'n.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

săt'îre,

This is the marking of the International, the Century, the Imperial, and Stormonth. Smart says săt'er; Worcester, săt'er; Walker, săt'îr.

săt'rap.

Săt'rap is becoming obsolete, though preferred by the Century. All the other authorities mark the *a* long.

săt'ur-nine, *not* săt'tur-nin.

satyr—săt'tur, *or* săt'ur.

Smart was quite alone in marking the *a* short, but now the Century, the Imperial, and Stormonth are with him.

sau'cy, *not* säs'e.

sauer kraut (Ger.)—zow'er krowt.

saunter—săn'ter, *or* saun'.

“The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last.”—*Walker*.

The Century and the International are for the first the Imperial for the second pronunciation.

sau'sage.

The pronunciation *sās'sij*, now exceedingly vulgar, was at one time countenanced by good usage, and was preferred by several orthoëpists of the last century.

savoir faire (Fr.)—sāv'wār' fār.

says—sēz, *not* sâz.

scā'bi-oūs.

scāld, *or* scald, *a Scandinavian poet.*

The authorities are about equally divided with regard to the sound of this *a*.

scallop, *verb and noun*—sköl'lup.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker*.

scårce, *not* skårs, *nor* skërs (obsolete).

There are many authorities for the second marking, but in this country the pronunciation may be considered antiquated.

scāth.

scathe—skāth.

scathing—skāth'ing.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

scĕn'ic.

The Imperial, Smart, Stormonth, and Craig sound the *e* long, but this pronunciation is not likely to prevail.

schedule—skĕd'yŭl.

The orthoëpists give us seven or eight different ways to pronounce this word. This is the marking of the Century, the International, and Worcester. Smart says that *shĕd'ule* is a very irregular pronunciation, yet he reluctantly yields to British usage and so marks it, "in order," he says, "not to incur the effect of opposition." The pronunciation given is, I believe, universal in this country among good speakers. The Imperial and Stormonth say *shĕd-*.

schism—sĭzm, *not* sĭz'ŭm.

"The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch*, in English words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *skiz*m may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme* *seme* as *schism* *sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation; but

when once begun, as it has (what seldom happens) truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnston to spell *sceptick* *skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism* *sizm* and *schedule* *sedule*. All our orthoëpists pronounce the word as I have marked it."—*Walker*.

schismatic—siz-măt'ik.

schooner—skōon'er, *not* skōon'.

Schubert—shōō'bert, *not* -bār.

Schurz, Carl—shōorts.

schöff, *not* scauf'. See accost.

scor-bū'tic.

screw—skru, *not* skrū.

scripture—script'yur.

scröf'u-lā, *not* skrauf'. See accost.

scruple. See accrue.

scrup'u-loūs.

scrut'i-ny.

sculpture—skūlpt'yur.

scur-ril'i-ty.

scür'ril-oūs.

seamstress—sēm'stres, *or* sēm'.

Until recently Webster was the only orthoëpist of note that preferred the first pronunciation; now, however, it is preferred by the majority—the International, the Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter.

séance (Fr.)—sā'ängss'.

seckel, *a small pear*—sĕk'kl, *not* sĭk'l.

se-clûde', *not* -clüd'. See adduce.

sĕc'rĕ-ta-ry, *not* sĕc'ŭ-ta-ry.

sĕc'rĕ-to-ry.

There is authority for pronouncing this word in nine or ten ways.

sĕ'cünd *or* sĕc'ünd.

Smart and Stormonth are the only orthoëpists of note that prefer the second pronunciation.

se-dăn', *a kind of chair*.

sĕd'a-tive.

se-dŭce'. See adduce.

seigneurial—sĕn-yŭ'rĭ-əl.

seine, *a net*—sĕn, *or* sĕn.

The second pronunciation is preferred by the Century only. Hunter would have us sound the *e* like *a* in *fare*.

Seine, *river*—sĕn.

sēm'ī, *not* sēm'ī.

sempstress—sēm'stres.

seneschal—sēn'e-shal.

sē'nīle, *not* sē'nīl.

senior—sēn'yēr.

Some of the English authorities pronounce this word in three syllables.

sēn'nā, *not* sē'nā.

sensual—sēn'shū-əl.

sensualist—sēn'shū-əl-īst.

sentient—sēn'she-ent.

Smart makes this a word of two syllables only.

sēn'tī-mēnt. See ailment.

Septuagint—sēp'tu-ā-jīnt.

sepulchre, *noun*—sēp'ul-kēr.

“I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior, more properly, on the first; and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done.”—*Walker*.

sepulchre, *verb*—sĕp'ul-ker.

sĕ'quel, *not* -kwĭl.

sĕ-quĕs'trāte.

sequestration—sĕk-wĕs-trā'shun.

Hunter gives the first *e* its long sound.

sequestrator—sĕk'wĕs-trā-tur.

sĕ-rāph'ic.

Sĕ-rā'pis.

sergeant—sār'jent, *or* sĕr'.

There is but little authority for the second marking.

“There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of the letter *e* in the words *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was originally written, *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard, among the lower orders of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvant*; and even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, ‘*Sir, your sarvant*,’ though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names *Derby* and *Berkeley* still retain the

old sound; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.”—*Walker*.

“The letters *er* are irregularly sounded *ar* in *clerk* and *sergeant*, and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *Derby*, and several other words.”—*Smart*.

“In the United States, the letters *er* are, by good speakers, regularly sounded as in *her*, in the words *merchant*, *servant*, *Derby*, *Berkeley*, etc. The regular pronunciation of *clerk* (*clurk*) is also a very common, if not the prevailing, mode. Many give the same sound to *e* in *sergeant*.”—*Worcester*.

series—sē'rēz.

Worcester, Walker, Smart, and Stormonth make this a word of three syllables.

sēr'vīce.

sēr'vīle.

We may sound the *i* long on the authority of the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter, but this pronunciation is rarely heard in this country.

sēr'vī-tūde, *not* -tūd.

sēs'a-me.

Sēv'ille.

sew—sō, *not* sū.

sewer, *one who sews*—sō'er.

sewer, *an under-ground drain*—sū'er.

Walker and half a dozen other orthoëpists say *shōr*; Smart says *soor*, and maintains that *shōr* is vulgar; Worcester says *soo'er* or *shōr*; and finally, Webster, Wright, the Imperial, and the Century say *sū'er*, which is the pronunciation always heard here.

sh.

This digraph represents the simple sound heard in *shelf*, *flesh*, *usher*, etc., and is never silent.

"It is expressed: 1, by *c*, as in *oceanic*, *emaciation*; 2, by *s*, as in *nauseate*, *Asiatic*; 3, by *t*, as in *negotiation*; 4, by *ce*, as in *ocean*; 5, by *ci*, as in *social*; 6, by *se*, as in *nauseous*; 7, by *si*, as in *tension*; 8, by *ti*, as in *captious*; 9, by the *si* implied in *xi* (= *ksi*), as in *noxious*; 10, by the *sy* implied in *su* (= *syu*), as in *mensuration*; 11, by the *sy* implied in *xu* (= *ksyu*), as in *luxury*; 12, by *ch*, as in *chaise*, *charlatan*, *machine*; 13, by *chs*, as in *fuchsia*; 14, by *sc*, as in *conscientious*; 15, by *sch*, as in *scholar*; 16, by *sci*, as in *conscience*."—*W. A. Wheeler*.

shall, *auxiliary*—shāl, or sh'l, according to the stress put upon it.

The auxiliaries, like the pronouns and a long list of the particles, are touched but lightly

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when they are not emphatic and the utterance is natural.

sha'n't (*shall not*)—shānt, *not* shānt.
shē, *or* shē, according to the demands
of the emphasis.

“Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her;
And she [*shē*], kissing back, could not know
That my [*mī*] kiss was given to her sister.”

“Oh, she [*shē*] too died a short time since;
she [*shē*] broke a blood-vessel in a fit of passion.”

shēath, *noun*; *pl.*, shēath_s.

sheik—shēk.

shekel—shēk'ł, *not* shē'kl.

sheol—shē'öl.

shew—shō.

shīre, *or* shīre.

“The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and

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Barclay are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first. It may likewise be observed that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*."—*Walker*.

We have the Century, Worcester, Walker, and Smart for the first; the International, Stormonth, and the Imperial for the second pronunciation.

shoe—shōō, *not* shū.

shone—shōn, *or* shōn.

"This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."—*Walker*.

The Century, the International, and others give the first pronunciation; Smart, Worcester, Stormonth, and others, the second, which violates an almost uniform analogy, and is rarely heard in this country. This and *gone* are the only words of similar formation in which the regular short sound of *o* is ever heard, the only other exceptions to the long sound being a few words in which the *o* has the sound of short *u*, as *done*, *love*, etc. Yet I am by no means certain that Walker's remark concerning the practice of "polite speakers" is not as true to-day as it was in his time. It is certain that the short *o* is more bookish.

shōrt-lived, *not* -līvd.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

shrew—shrū, *not* shrū.

shrewd—shrūd, *not* shrūd.

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill, *not* sril.

shrine, *not* srin.

shrink, *not* srink.

shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrüg, *not* srüg.

shüt, *not* shët.

sibyl—sib'il, *not* sī'bīl.

sice—siz. See sacrifice.

siesta (Sp.)—sē-ās'tà.

sigh—si.

“A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage—so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe* [*scythe*]; and the only difference is that *sithe* has the flat aspiration, as in *this*, and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense.”—*Walker*.

“This ‘extraordinary pronunciation’ of *sigh* is more or less common in some parts of the

United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester*.

silhouette (Fr.)—sēl'ū-ēt'.

sīm'ī-lē, *not* sīm'il.

sī-mō'ni-āc.

sīm'ō-ny.

sī-mul-tā'ne-oūs, *or* sīm-ul-tā'ne-oūs.

The first is the marking of Walker, Webster, Worcester, and of the majority of the other orthoëpists; the second is that of Smart and two or three others, and is more in accordance with British than with American usage.

sīnce, *not* sēnce.

sī'ne-cūre, *not* sīn'e.

sī'ne di'e (Lat.).

sīn'is-ter.

"This word, in the sense of *left*, is accented by the poets Milton, Dryden, etc., on the second syllable, though most lexicographers and orthoëpists accent it on the first syllable, whether it is used in the sense of *left* or *perverse*. Walker says: 'This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us that Dr. Johnson

seems to think that, when this word is used in its literal sense—as,

“In his *sinister* hand, instead of a ball,
He placed a mighty mug of potent ale”
(*Dryden*)—

it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious*, etc., on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage.”—*Worcester*.

Smart accents the second syllable.

sī'ren, *not* sir'en.

Sir'i-ūs (Lat.).

sirrah—sir'rā, sār'rā, *or* sēr'rā.

“This [*sār'rā*] is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah*; and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*.”—*Walker*.

sir'up.

Though sanctioned, *sūr'rup* may be set down as being rather inelegant.

slabber—slāb'ber, *or* slōb'ber.

This word is pronounced colloquially *slōb'ber*,

which is sanctioned by Smart and the International, and sometimes it is so written.

"The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

There is most authority for the first marking, but the International and two or three others prefer the second.

slăn'der, *or* slăn'der.

släng.

slânt.

släte.

slaugh'ter.

Släve, *or* släve.

The first is the pronunciation of the International, the Imperial, and of Hunter; the second that of the Century. Worcester marks the *a* short.

slēēk, *not* slīck.

slew—slū.

slīv'er, *or* slī'ver.

The first marking, the prevailing pronunciation in this country, is now preferred by all but two or three of the recognized orthoëpists.

slôth.

The International alone marks the *o* of this word and its derivatives short.

slôth'fûl.

slough, *the cast skin of a serpent*—slŭf.

slough, *a deep, miry place*—slou.

sloven—slôv'n, *not* slôv'n, *nor* slôv'n.

sobriquet (Fr.)—sô'brê'kâ'.

sociability—sô-shə-ə-bil'î-te.

sociable—sô'shə-bl, *or* sô'shə-ə-bl.

The Century, the International, Stormonth, and good taste for the first; the Imperial, Smart, and Worcester for the second.

sôft. See accost.

soften—sôf'n, *not* sôf'ten.

soirée (Fr.)—swā'rā'.

sô'journ, *noun*.

sô-jôûrn', *or* sô'journ, *verb*.

"This noun and verb are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoëpists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words."—*Walker*.

There is very little authority for accenting this verb on the second syllable, but this accentuation, despite the dictionaries, is destined to prevail. If it were a word much used it would

have long ago appeared in the dictionaries with the accent that analogy demands.

sə-joʊrn'ər.

All the authorities, so far as I know, place the accent of this word on the first syllable, thus, *sō'journer*. Ease of utterance, euphony, and analogy demand the penultimate accentuation, which is accordingly recommended here.

solder—sōd'ər, sōl'dər, or saw'dər.

“Dr. Johnson seems to favor writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. . . . Though our orthoëpists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *sober*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.”—*Walker*.

soldier—sōld'yər.

There is no authority for this pronunciation, so far as I know.

sōl'e-ciʒm, not sō'le-.

sōl'stice, not sōl'-.

sə-lū'tiʒn, not -lū'-.

söm'bre, *or* sōm'.

Nearly all the orthoëpists mark the *o* of this word long. It is not easy to see why, especially as it comes to us through the French, in which language the *o* is more like our short than our long *o*. True, the long *o* makes the word somewhat more sonorous.

söm'brous, *or* sōm'.

sön'net, *not* sòn'.

sq-nō'rous, *not* sön'q.

sōon, *not* sōön.

sōot, *or* sōöt, *not* sūt.

“Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the black art themselves against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ū*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.”—*Walker*.

The later authorities, with one exception—the Imperial—prefer the second sound.

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sōothe.

"*Th* at the end of words is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, etc., except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with*, and the verbs *to seeth*, *to smooth*, *to sooth*, *to mouth*, all which ought to be written with *e* final, not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft; for *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in *to mouth*; yet *the* at the end of words is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of *th* in these verbs as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se*; and why we should write some verbs with *e* and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography, in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary:

Nouns, etc.	Verbs.	Nouns, etc.	Verbs.
Bath,	to bathe.	Sheath,	to sheath, sheathe.
Breath,	to breathe.	Smooth,	to smooth.
Cloth,	{ to clothe,	Sooth,	to sooth.
	{ to unclothe.	Swath,	to swathe.
Loath,	to loathe.	Wreath,	{ to wreath,
Mouth,	to mouth.		{ to inwreath.

"Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity."—

Walker.

"Although Walker speaks so decidedly on this matter, yet he has not accommodated the

orthography of all these words to the principle which he inculcates. It could be wished that all the words of this class were conformed in their orthography to this rule. The only ones which are not now actually, by respectable usage, conformed to it, are the verbs *to mouth* and *to smooth*, which we hardly ever see written *to mouthe* and *to smoothe*."—*Worcester*.

sōoth'sāy-er, *not* sōoth'.

söp-ō-rīf'ic, *or* sō-pō.

sō-rör'ī-cide.

The Imperial marks the accented *o* long.

sör'ry, *not* saw'ry.

sough—sou, *or* sūf.

The second is the pronunciation of much the greater number of the authorities. The Century is the chief authority for the first.

souse, *not* souz.

souvenir—sōv'ē nēr'.

sōv'ēr-eign, *or* sōv'.

In England the *o* of this word is generally sounded like *o* in *on*, while in the United States it is generally sounded like *o* in *son*.

spaniel—spān'yel.

spāsm, *not* spāz'ūm.

specialty—spēsh'al-tē.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

species—spē'shez, *or* -shēz.

A tautophonic objection to the second marking will probably make the first one generally preferred.

specious—spē'shus.

spēr-mā-cē'ti.

sphē'roid.

spinach, *or* spinage—spīn'ej.

spīr'it, *not* spīr'ūt.

"The general sound of the first *i*, in this word and all its compounds, was till lately the sound of *e* in *merit*; but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit* sounded as if written *spērit* begins to grow vulgar."—*Walker*.

spīr'it-ed, *not* spīr'et-ūd.

splēn'e-tic, *or* sple-nēt'ic.

The authorities are about equally divided in this case. One can do as one lists.

spruce, *not* sprūce. See accrue.

Spurzheim—spoorts'hīm.

squalid—squōl'id, *not* squāl'.

squalor—squōl'or, *or* squā'lor.

The first is the pronunciation of the Century and the Imperial, and of common usage.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

squeteague—skwe-tēg'.

squirrel—skwür'el, skwīr', or skwēr'.

"The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*; but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry."

—Walker.

See *panegyric*. The above note assumes that the word must be pronounced with the sound either of short *i* or of short *e*; but in this country the general pronunciation is that first given.

stal'wart, or stöl'.

The second is Webster's marking. He says, therefore, that the *a* should have the sound of *a* in *wallow*. The difference is slight, and that is in the length of the sound.

stämp, not stömp.

stänch, not stānch.

stead—stěd, not stīd.

stěad'y, not stīd'y.

stēel'yard.

Colloquially in the United States, *stīl'yard*; in England, according to Smart, *stěl'yard*.

"This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common, in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom

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of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."—*Walker*.

"It is sometimes written *stillyard*."—*Crabb*.

stē're-ō-scōpe, *or* stēr'ē.

stē're-ō-tȳpe, *or* stēr'ē.

The authorities are about equally divided with regard to the sound of the first vowel.

steward—stū'ard, *not* stu'.

stīnt, *not* stēnt.

stīr'rup.

St. John—sīn'jōn.

Mainly as curiosities, I have introduced a few of those well-known English family names whose pronunciation has been corrupted by the vulgar beyond recognition by any but the initiated. This one, strangely enough, is pronounced, by all classes, *sīn'jōn*. That all these names were some time pronounced in accordance with the orthography, and that they should still be so pronounced, will, I think, not be disputed.

St. Leger—sīn' līn-jēr. See St. John.

St. Maur—sē'môr. See St. John.

stōl'id, *not* stō'lid.

stōm'a-cher, *or* -ker.

stōne, *not* stūn.

stōn'y, *not* stūn'ē.

stōrm, *not* stawm.

stra-bīs'mus, *or* -bīz'.

stra-tēg'ic, *or* -tē'gic.

The International and Cull are the only authorities for the second pronunciation.

strēngth, *not* strēnth.

strew—stru, *or* strō.

The first place is given to *stru* because nearly all the orthoēpists prefer it, though they permit *strō*. The writer personally prefers *strō*, thinking it the easier of utterance and the more sonorous; in fact, the sound of long *o* is the most sonorous sound in the language.

strophe—strō'fe.

stru'mōse.

Stormonth is the only authority for sounding the *s* like *z*.

strȳeh'nīne, *or* -nine.

stū'dent, *not* stu'-. See adduce.

stu-pēn'doūs.

stū'pid, *not* stu'.

suavity—swāv'ē-te, *not* sū-āv'.

sub-al'tern, or sūb'.

The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is becoming obsolete.

"*Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Ac'ceptable*, *re'ceptacle*, and *u'tensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able*, *recept'acle*, and *uten'sil*. *Dis'crepant* and *dis'crepancy* are marked *discrep'ant* and *discrep'ancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. *Subal'tern* (instead of Walker's *sub'altern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. *Dyspep'sy* has taken the place of *dys'pepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, etc., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, *ances'tral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campes'tral* and other similar words. *Con-fes'sor*, like *profes'sor*, has superseded *con'fessor* in this country, and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. *Rem'ediless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *remed'illess*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. *Con-sist'ory* has given way to *consist'ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brande, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others. In like manner, *ac'cessary* and *ac'cessory* (as marked in most English dictionaries) are commonly pronounced

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in this country *acces'sary* and *acces'sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle. It is an important one in its place; and though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind, which promote ease of utterance, will finally prevail."—*Webster, 1880.*

süb-düe', *not* -dü'. See adduce.

süb-jëct'ed, *not* süb'ject-ed.

"A very improper accentuation (*süb'ject-ed*) of the passive participle of the verb to *subject* has obtained, which ought to be corrected."—*Walker.*

süb-lū'nar.

süb'lū-na-ry.

subpcena—süb-pē'nä, *not* sŭp.

süb-sī'dence, *not* süb'si.

substantiate—süb-stän'she-ät.

süb'stan-tive-ly, *not* süb-stän'.

subtile, *thin, rare, fine*—süb'til.

subtle, *sly, artful, cunning*—süt'l.

These two words are often confounded with each other both in orthography and pronunciation.

süb'ûrb, *not* sŭ'bûrb.

sŭb-ŭrb'ān.

succumb—sŭc-cŭm', *or* sŭc-cŭmb'.

The first pronunciation is that of all the later authorities, the second that of Walker, Smart, and Worcester.

sŭch, *not* sĕch, *nor* sĭch.

sŭd'den, *not* sŭd'n.

suffice—sŭf-fiz', *or* -fis'. See sacrifice.

For the second pronunciation we have the Century, the Imperial, and Stormonth.

sug-gĕst'.

Smart marks this word *sud-jĕst'*, and the Century and the Imperial drop the first *g* entirely, while Stormonth sounds both *g*'s like *j*.

“Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds.”—*Walker*.

sŭ-ĭ-cĭ-dal, *not* sŭ-ĭċ'ĭ-dal.

suite—swĕt, *not* sŭt.

sul-phŭ'ric.

sul-tā'nā, *or* -tā'.

We have the Century, the Imperial, Smart, Stormonth, and two or three others for the broad

a, and the International, Walker, and Worcester for the long *a*.

sumach—shṽ'măk.

sŭm'ma-ry, *not* -mĕr-ĕ.

summoned—sŭm'mund, *not* -munzd.

sŭ'per-a-ble.

sŭ-per-ĕ-rög'a-to-ry, *or* sŭ-per-ĕr'ŏ-ga.

su-pĕr'flū-ous, *not* sŭ-per-flŭ'.

Suppe, F. von—zōō'pĕ.

supple—sŭp'pl, *not* sōō'pl.

sŭp-pōŕe', *not* spōz.

supposititious—sŭp-pōz-ĕ-tĭsh'us.

surcingle—sŭr'cing-gl.

sure—shŭr, *not* shŭr.

surety—shŭr'te.

sŭr'nāme.

sŭr-nāmed'.

sŭr-prĭŕe', *not* sŭp.

surtout—sŭr-toot'.

surveillance—sŭr-vāl'yans.

sŭr-vey', *verb*.

sŭr'vey, *noun*.

The Century, the Imperial, and Walker accent the second syllable.

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Sū'san, *not* su'.

suture—sūt'yur.

swarth'y, *not* swath'y.

swath, *or* swöth.

sword—sörd.

In the early editions of Webster's Dictionary this word was pronounced *swörd*.

syl-läb'ic.

syn-crët'ic.

Worcester accents the first syllable, and Hunter sounds the *e* long.

sÿn'öd, *not* sī'nöd.

sÿr'ingē, *not* syr-īngē'.

sÿs'tō-lē.

T.

THIS letter is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s* and *f*, as in *fasten*, *listen*, *often*, *soften*, *gristle*, *castle*, *throstle*, *bristle*, etc. It is also silent in the words *chestnut*, *Christmas*, *hostler* or *ostler*, *mistletoe*, and *mortgage*. In all European languages other than English *th* is pronounced as *t*, the *h* having no effect; and in some recent German works the *h* is uniformly dropped—a practice that it is expected will be-

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come general. Thus *thun* (to do) is spelled *tun*; *That* (deed), *tat*, etc.

tăb'er-ṇa-cle.

tableau; *pl.*, tableaux (Fr.)—tă'blō'.

Tăd'ḡ-mă.

tăl'is-mṇ, *or* tăl'is-mṇ.

The authorities are about equally divided with regard to the *s*. The Century, Smart, and Stormonth, for example, sound it hard, while the International, Worcester, and Walker sound it soft—like *z*.

Tal-mŭd'ic.

tăp'ḡs-try, *not* tăps'tre, *nor* tă'pḡs-tre.

tapis (Fr.)—tă'pē'.

The Century and the International Anglicize this word; the former pronounces it *tăp'is*, the latter *tă'pis*.

tə-rănt'ṭ-lă.

tə-pau'lin, *not* tə-pō'lin.

Tarpeian—tăr-pē'yṇ.

Tə-tă'rḡ-an, *not* tăr-tă-rḡ'an.

tə-tăr'ic, *not* tăr-tăr'ic.

tăs'sel.

The authority for saying *tăs'sl* is very slight and antiquated.

tăt-tẹ̄-dẹ̄-măl'ion, *not* -măl'ion.

Taubert (Ger.)—tow'bert.

taunt—tänt.

The Imperial, Stormonth, and several of the older orthoëpists say *tawnt*.

täu'rīne.

täv'ern, *not* tä'vern.

tăx'î-dēr'mîst.

tăx'î-dēr'my.

The difference in the accent on the first and the third syllables is very slight. The artists themselves seem to accent the third syllable most.

Tchaikowsky, P.—chî-kŭvs'kẹ̄.

teat—tēt, *not* tît.

tedious—tẹ̄'dẹ̄-us, *or* tẹ̄d'yus.

The first marking represents the pronunciation that is daily becoming more general; the second is authorized by the Century, the Imperial, and Worcester.

tẹ̄-lẹ̄g'ra-pher.

tẹ̄-lẹ̄g'ra-phîst.

The Century is quite alone in putting the primary accent on the first syllable, which is an accentuation that is not at all likely to prevail.

tə-lěg'ra-phy, *not* těl'ē-grăph-y.

Telemachus—tə-lēm'a-kūs.

těl-ē-phôn'ic.

tə-lěph'o-ny.

těl'ē-scō-pist.

There is authority for pronouncing this word in several ways. The International says *te-lēs'-co-pist*.

tēm'pər-ə-měnt, *not* -münt. See ail-
ment.

tēm'pər-ət-ûre, *or* tēm'pər-ə-tûre.

těn'a-ble, *not* tē'nə.

tenacious—tə-nā'shūs, *not* -nāsh'ūs.

těn'et, *not* tē'net.

Some of the older orthoëpists said *tē'net*, but now the weight of authority is decidedly in favor of the marking we have given.

tenure—těn'yur.

Walker, the Imperial, and Stormonth sound the *u* like *oo*.

těp'id, *not* tē'pid.

těp'or, *or* tē'pōr.

The first is what the Century and Smart say; the second is what the others say.

těr-gi-ver-să'tion.

Terpsichore—tərp-sik'ə-rē.

Těrp-si-eho-rē'an.

těr'ra-pìn, *not* tūr'.

těrse. See advertisement.

tête-à-tête (Fr.)—tăt'-ă'-tăt'.

tě'trărch, *or* tět'rărch.

For the first we have Walker, Worcester, Hunter, the Imperial, and the International; for the second, Smart, Stormonth, and the Century.

Tha-lī'ă.

Thames—tēmz.

thănks'giv-ing, *or* thănks-giv'ing.

thē, *when emphatic; otherwise, the.*

thē'ă-tre, *not* thē'ă-tre.

their—thār, *when emphatic; otherwise, ther.*

“Hearing their [*ther*] conversation and their [*ther*] accounts of the [*the*] approbation their [*ther*] papers were received with, I was excited to try my [*mi*] hand among them [*th'm*].”—*Franklin.*

“If their [*thār*] loss were as great as yours, it would bankrupt them [*th'm*].”

thēm, *when emphatic*; *otherwise*, them,
or th'm.

"If you give me [mē] money, what are you
going to give them [thēm]?"

"If I had them [th'm] now, I should know
what to do with them [th'm]."

thēr-ə-peū'tic.

therefore—thēr'fōr.

Though thār'fōr is permissible, it is generally
accounted inelegant.

thereof—thēr-ōv', or thēr-ōff'.

thêre-with', or -with'.

Theuriet, André—tû're-ā'.

they—thā, *when emphatic*; *otherwise*,
thə.

"We'll see our husbands before they [thə]
think of us."

"Shall they [thā] see us?"

"So she asked him what they [thə] were,
whence they [thə] came, and whither they [thə]
were bound."

Thiers—tē-ār'.

thousand—thou'zənd, *not* -zən.

threw—thru.

three-legged—thrēē'-lēgd, or -lēg-gēd.

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thresh'old, *or* -hōld.

throng. See accost.

thyme—tīm.

tī-ā'rā, *or* tị-ā'rā.

tick'lish, *not* -el-ish.

tīd'bīt.

tiers état (Fr.)—tẹ-ār' zā'tā'.

tī'ny, *not* tīn'y, *nor* tē'ny.

tī'rāde, tị-rād', *or* tị-rād'.

By accenting this word on the first syllable, I am, I believe, recording general usage. To accent the second syllable is to make an orthoëpic mongrel of it. Either *tē'rād'*, which is French, or *tī'rāde*, which is in accord with English analogy, and consequently, if we pretend to adopt the word, should be our mode of pronouncing it. If we pretend to adopt a word its adoption should be complete, as in the case of *fracas*, for example, which, Anglicized in this half-way manner, would be either *fra-cās'* or *fra-cās'*. The second marking is the Century's, the International's, the Imperial's, Stormonth's, and Hunter's; the third is Worcester's.

to—to, *or* tọ, *depending upon the stress it receives.*

“From morn

To [tọ] noon he fell, from noon to [tọ] dewy eve.”

We say, “He is at home,” not “to [tọ] home.”

tə-mā'tō, *or* -mā'.

We have Worcester, Smart, the Imperial, and the Century for the first; the Century, Stor-month, and Hunter for the second.

tōōth'āche, *not* teeth'āche.

tōp-ə-grāph'ic, *not* tō-pə.

tə-pōg'rə-phy.

tortious—tōr'shəs.

tortoise—tōr'tis, *or* -tiz, *not* -tois.

tōrt'u-ōs.

Toulmouche—tōōl'mōōsh'.

toupet (Fr.)—tə'pā'.

Tourguénieff—tə'r'gā-nēf.

tournure (Fr.)—tə'r'nur'. See ruse
de g.

tout-à-fait (Fr.)—tōō'-tā'-fā'.

tout court (Fr.)—tōō kōōr.

toward—tō'ard, *not* tə-wārd'.

towards—tō'ardz, *not* tə-wārdz'.

“Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *in-*

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wards, outwards, backwards, forwards, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last.”
— *Walker*.

trachea—tră'ke-ă.

Some of the authorities, one of whom is the Century, accent the second syllable.

Tra-făl'gar.

trăg'ă-cănth, *not* trăj'.

trait.

In this country, this word, like *portrait* and *fracas*, has long been looked upon as being fully adopted. In England, on the contrary, they still cling to its French pronunciation—*tră*.

tranquil—trăng'kwil, *or* trăn'.

trăns-ăct', *not* trănz.

transition—trăn-sîzh'un, *or* -sîsh'un.

The second is the pronunciation preferred by the Century and by Hunter, and Stormonth says -*zish*.

trăns-lū'cent, *not* -lų'.

trăns'mî-grâte.

trăns-pâr'ent, *not* -pă'.

trăns-pîre'.

This word is frequently misused in the sense

of *to happen, to occur*. It is properly used in the sense of *to become known*.

trăv'el, *not* trăv'l.

trăv'el-ler, *not* trăv'ler.

trăv'erse, *not* trạ-vērse'.

treatise—trē'tiz, *or* trē'tis.

We have Walker, Smart, Worcester, Stormonth, and the Imperial for the soft *s*; the Century, the International, and Hunter for the hard *s*.

treble—trēb'l, *not* trīb'l.

This is one of the long list of words that are differently marked in the later editions of Webster's Dictionary from what they were formerly.

trẹ-mẻn'dous, *not* -mẻnd'yũ-us.

Trẹ-mẻnt', except in Boston, where local usage makes it trẻm'ont.

trẻm'or, *or* trẻm'or.

Walker, Worcester, the Imperial, and the International for the long *e*; Smart, Stormonth, Hunter, and the Century for the short *e*.

trẻp'ỉ-dỏ'tiỏn.

trialogue—trỉ'a-lẻg.

trỉ-bũ'nỏl.

trīb'une, *not* trī'bun.

The Imperial's pronunciation of this word is *trī'bun*. All the other authorities, however, sound the *i* short.

trichina—trī-kī'nā; *pl.*, trichinaē.

trīo, *or* trī'ō.

For the first marking we have the Century, Stormonth, Hunter, and popular usage; for the second, we have the Imperial, the International, Smart, and Worcester.

trīp'ar-tīte.

There is authority for *trī-pärt'īte*, but this pronunciation is seldom, if ever, heard.

trīp'e-dal.

The Imperial says *trī-pěd'al* and Stormonth *trī-pě'dal*.

triphthong—trīf'thōng, *or* trīp'.

"Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *diphthong* and *tripthong*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmic*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted, as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of

aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes* [?], because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of *ophthalmic* like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmic*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in those two words silent."—*Walker*.

The Century, the International, and the Imperial prefer the first marking.

trisyllable—trīs-sil'la-bl, or trīs'.

The Century and Hunter sound the *i* long, and the Imperial, Walker, and Worcester accent the first syllable.

trīv'ī-əl.

Walker and some of the older orthoëpists said trīv'yāl.

troche—trō'ke.

trochee—trō'kē.

tröm'bōne.

This is the pronunciation of the Century, the

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International, the Imperial, and Stormonth; Smart and Worcester say *trōm-bō'ne*, and Hunter says *trōm-bōn'*.

trō'phy.

trōth *not* trōth.

trou'sers, *not* -zēz.

trousseau (Fr.)—trō'sō'.

tru'ant. See accrue.

truce.

tru'cu-lēnt, *or* trūc'u.

We may sound the first *u* short on the authority of the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter.

true, *not* trū.

truf'fle.

truncheon—trūn'shun.

truth, *not* trūth.

truths, *not* trūths.

There are but seven words—*bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath*—that, having the terminal *th* surd in the singular, change to *th* sonant in the plural.

tūbe, *not* tūb.

tū'ber-ōse, *or* tūbe'rōse.

The first of these markings has now the greatest number of authorities in its favor, and they

are among the latest—Smart, Cooley, Cull, the Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter. The International and Worcester authorize the second. The word comes from the Latin adjective *tuberosus*, and should have the sharp sound of *s*, like all other words of similar derivation, as *morose*, *verbose*, etc.; and this, we believe, is the pronunciation of the majority of educated persons.

Tűes'day, *not* tųz'-. See adduce.

Tuileries (Fr.)—twē'le-rē'.

tű'lip, *not* tų'-.

tű'műlt, *not* tų'-.

tűne, *not* tųn.

tűr'gid.

turkois, *or* turquoise—tųr-koiz', *not* -kēz'.

The second marking is that of the prevailing pronunciation in Walker's time, and was preferred by Smart and Worcester. The International, the Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter say -*koiz*.

tű'tor, *not* tų'-.

twopence—tű'pens.

This is the pronunciation of all the later authorities, except Hunter, Smart, and Worcester, who, with Walker, says *tűp'ens*.

twaddle—twöd'dl.

tym-păn'ic.

Worcester accents the first syllable, but the five latest authorities accent the second.

tÿ'phus, *not* tî'pus.

tÿ-pø-grăph'ic, *or* tÿp-ø.

Late authorities, with a single exception—the Century—give the *y* its long-*i* sound.

tÿ'răn'nic.

tÿr'ăn-ny, *not* tÿ'răn-.

tzar (for czar)—zär.

tzarina (for czarina)—zä-rē'nä.

This is a remarkable instance of defeat of good intentions. The proper sound of *cz* in these Slavic words is that of *ts*, and some English writers have spelled them with a *t* in order to get them pronounced correctly; but our lexicographers, assuming that this was merely an unmeaning variation of the orthography, have inserted them as above with the same lazy pronunciation given in English to the original forms. It should be remembered that, as a rule, there are few or no entirely ineffective letters in any of the European languages, the English and the French excepted.

U.

THIS vowel was formerly the same letter as the consonant *v*, and the two forms were interchangeable for both purposes; and though the consonant and vowel have very different uses, their representation came to be discriminated only at a comparatively recent period.

The sound of this letter in French has no equivalent in English, and therefore can not be represented with English characters. In German it is sounded like double *o* in English; followed by *e*, or with two points over it (*ü*), it is sounded precisely like *u* in French.

Ůl'ti-má Thū-le.

Ůl-ti-mā'tum, *or* -mā'tum.

Ůl-tra-mõn'tāne.

Ůl-u-lā'tion.

Ům-bi-lī'cus, *or* Ům-bīl'ī-cus.

The first is the pronunciation of the Century, the Imperial, the International, and Worcester; the second is that of Hunter, and, if I do not err, of popular usage. Stormonth says *um-bil-i'cus*.

umbrageous—Ům-brā'jūs, *or* -je-ūs.

Ům-brēl'lā, *not* Ům-bēr-ēl'ā.

Ůn-āc-cēnt'ed.

Ůn-ās-sūm'ing, *not* -sūm'.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ŭn-băt'ed, *not* băt'.

"With a little shuffling, you may choose
A sword *unbated*. —*Hamlet*.

ŭn-cĭv'ĭl, *not* -cĭv'l, *nor* -cĭv'ŭl.

uncourteous—ŭn-kûr'te-ŭs, *or* -kôrt'yŭs.

ŭn-couth', *not* -couth'.

unctuous—ŭngkt'yu-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dănt'ed, *not* -dăunt'.

ŭn-dêr-neath', *not* -neath'.

ŭn-dêr-signed'.

undiscerned—ŭn-dĭz-zêrnd'.

ŭn-ex-pêct'ed, *not* -ŭd. See ailment.

ŭn-frê-quênt'ed, *not* ŭn-frê'quênt-êd.

ŭn-frŭit'fŭl, *not* -frŭt'.

unguent—ŭng'gwent.

unhandsome—ŭn-hăn'sŭm, *or* -hănd'.

unheard—ŭn-hêrd'.

Webster said ŭn-hêrd'.

ŭn-ĭn'ter-est-ed.

ŭn-ĭn'ter-est-ing.

One of the most common of errors is the misplacing of the accent of the verb *interest* and its derivatives. See note on *interesting*.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

unison—yū'ne-sən.

We may say *yū'ne-zōn*, on the authority of Smart and Jameson.

ū-nīt'ed-ly, *not* -tīd.

ū-nīv'ō çal.

ūn-kind'ness, *not* -nūs. See ailment.

ūn-lēarn'ed, *adj.*, *not* -lērnd'.

ūn-māsk', *not* -māsk'. See advance.

ūn-prēc'ē-dēnt-ed, *not* -prē'çē.

ūn-rū'ly. See accrue.

unscathed—ūn-skāht', *or* -skāht'.

The first is the pronunciation of the Century, the Imperial, and of one or two others; the second that of Stormonth. Worcester prefers *-skāht*.

ūn-tūne', *not* -tūn'.

ūn-tū'tored, *not* -tū'.

unvanquished—ūn-vāng'kwisht.

ūn-wā'ry.

ūp'mōst, *not* -müst.

Ū'ra-nūs.

u-rē'a, *or* u're-ā.

u-rē'ter.

All the later authorities, except Stormonth,

See Key to Pronunciation p. 6.

accent the second syllable of this word. The older authorities—Walker, Smart, and Worcester—accented the first.

usage—yu'zaj, *not* -saj.

usual—yu'zhu-əl, *not* yu'zhal.

usurious—yu-zhu'rî-ûs.

u-sûrp', *not* -sûrp'.

uxorious—ûgz-ô'rî-ûs.

V.

THIS character represents a uniform consonant sound, and is never silent. (See U.)

In German the letter *v* invariably has the sound of *f*, except in words derived from foreign languages; and there is a strong movement in Germany in favor of substituting *f* for *v* in all native words.

vă'câte.

Several orthoëpists, among them Smart, the Imperial, and Stormonth, accent the second syllable.

văc'çîne, *or* văc'çîne.

The Century and Stormonth for the first; Walker, Smart, Worcester, the International, the Imperial, and Hunter for the second.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

və-gă'ry, *not* vā'gə-ry.

"They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell
As they would dance." —Milton.

văg'î-nəl, *or* və-gî'nəl.

The Century, the International, and Worcester for the first; the Imperial, Smart, Stormonth, and Hunter for the second pronunciation.

văl'ët; in French, vā'lă'.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, the Century, the International, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Hunter say *val'et*; for *val'e* there is no authority but unauthorized usage.

valet de chambre (Fr.)—vā'lă' də
shöng'br.

və-lîse'.

Smart, Knowles, and Worcester would have the *s* sounded like *z*, probably because it is so sounded in the French. The reason is insufficient.

văl'u-a-ble, *not* văl'u-bl, *nor* văl'ŭ-ə-bl.

vaquero—vā-kă'ro.

vanquish—văng'kwish.

văr'î-cōse.

This is the pronunciation of the International, the Century, the Imperial, and Hunter. Worcester—

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ter accents the last syllable, and some of the others sound the *a* long.

vā'ri-ē-gāte, *not* vā-rī'.

vā'ri-ē-gāt-ēd.

vā'ri-o-loid, *not* vār'ī.

Smart, Stormonth, and the Imperial accent the second syllable. The Century, the International, and Worcester accent the first.

vā-ri-ō'rūm.

vāse.

For the pronunciation *vāz*, in imitation of the French sound—more frequently heard in England than with us—there is little authority; nor is there authority for *vawz*, which was only *permitted* by Jameson. The pronunciation we give is unquestionably the most rational and the most euphonious, especially in the plural. It is the pronunciation preferred by the International, the Century, and the Imperial.

"I have a pretty fancy for bric-à-brac and antique *vases*;

Know how to carve a cabinet and make books
on the races."

"Fair dewy roses brush against our faces,
And flowering laurels spring from diamond
vases." —*Keats*.

"There heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,
And beaux in snuffboxes and tweezer cases." —*Pope*.

- “A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
Like to a lighted alabaster vase.” — *Byron*.
- “Grave me a cup with brilliant grace,
Deep as the rich and holy vase.” — *Moore*.
- “From the maddening crowd they stood apart,
The maidens four and the work of art ;
- “And none might tell from sight alone
In which had culture ripest grown :
- “The Gotham Million fair to see,
The Philadelphia pedigree,
- “The Boston mind of azure hue,
Or the soulful soul from Kalamazoo ;
- “For all loved Art in a seemly way,
With an earnest soul and a capital A.
- “Long they worshipped ; but no one broke
The sacred stillness, until up spoke
- “The Western one from the nameless place,
Who blushing said, ‘What a lovely vase !’
- “Over three faces a sad smile flew,
And they edged away from Kalamazoo.
- “But Gotham’s haughty soul was stirred
To crush the stranger with one small word.
- “Deftly hiding reproof in praise,
She cries, ‘’Tis, indeed, a lovely vase !’
- “But brief her unworthy triumph, when
The lofty one from the home of Penn,

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

"With the consciousness of two grandpapas,
Exclaims, 'It is quite a lovely vahs!'

"And glancing round with an anxious thrill,
Awaits the word of Beacon Hill.

"But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee,
And gently murmurs 'Oh, pardon me;

" 'I did not catch your last remark, because
I was so entranced with that charming vaws!'"

—*James Jeffrey Roche.*

väunt, *or* vaunt.

The first marking is the International's and
the Century's; the second the Imperial's, Walk-
er's, Worcester's, Stormonth's, Smart's, and Hun-
ter's.

Veda—vā'dā, *or* vē'dā.

vē'hē-měnce, *not* vẹ-hē'mence.

vē'hē-měnt, *not* vẹ-hē'ment.

věl'vet, *not* -vīt.

věn-düe', *not* -dụ'.

Venezuela—věn-ẹ-zwē'lā, *or* -zwā'lā.

věn'ial, *or* vē'nī-al. See bestial.

venison—věn'zn, *or* vën'ẹ-zn.

This word is rarely pronounced in three syl-
lables. The Century, the Imperial, Stormonth,
Worcester, and Walker make but two syllables
of it.

věn-trì-lō'qui-əl.

venue—věn'yū, *not* vē'nū.

veracious—vē-rā'shūs, *not* -rāsh'ūs.

věrb. See advertisement.

vēr-bōse', *not* -bōz'.

věr'di-grīs, *not* -grīs.

verdure—vērd'yūr, *or* -yūr.

vermicelli—vēr-me-sěl'e, *or* -chěl'e.

The first pronunciation is English, and greatly to be preferred. It is authorized by the Century and Hunter only. Walker, Smart, Worcester, Stormonth, the International, and the Imperial would have us say -chěl'e.

vermilion—vēr-mīl'yūn, *not* -mīl'e-ūn.

version—vēr'shūn, *not* -zhūn.

And so all its compounds; animad-, in-, per-, retro-, re-, sub-, and so on.

věr'ti-gō.

One can, without putting one's self to much trouble, find authority for pronouncing this word in four or five different ways. But the way given here is the way that should, does, and will prevail. The Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, Walker, and Smart accent the second syllable; the International, Worcester, and Hunter the first.

věs'sel, *not* věs'l.

vesture—vēst'yur.

vět'er-ì-na-ry, *not* vět'rì-na-ry.

Vibert—vē'bār'.

vī'cē vēr'sā.

vīç'ì-nağe.

viç'ì-nał, *or* vī-cī'nal.

vī-cīs'si-tūde. See adduce.

vīc'to-ry, *not* vīc'try.

victuals—vīt'tl̄z.

“This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks, he spells the word *vittles*.”—*Walker*.

vī-děl'ì-cēt (L.).

vignette—vīn-yět'.

villain—vīl'lin, *not* vīl'lūn.

vīn'di-ca-tīve, *or* vīn-dīc'a-tīve.

I purposely let the *a* take care of itself. The Imperial accents the third syllable; another authority the second, which is a pronunciation many would prefer. It is permitted by both the Century and Worcester.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

vīn'di-çə-to-ry.

Viola—vē-ō'lā, *or* vē'q-lā.

The first is the Italian pronunciation; the second Shakespeare's, in *Twelfth Night*.

vī'q-lěnce, *not* -lūnce.

vī'q-lěnt, *not* -lūnt. See ailment.

vī-o-lōn-cě'l'lō.

This is the pronunciation of the Imperial, of Stormonth, and of popular usage, and then it is English. The *Century*, the *Imperial*, *Worcester*, and *Smart* prefer *-chel'o*.

vī-rā'gō, *or* vī-rā', *not* -rā'.

All the authorities give the *a* its long, name sound.

Virchow—fēr'kō.

virile—vī'rīl, *or* vīr'īl.

virtue—vīrt'yū.

“Dr. Hill published, in a pamphlet, a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq., both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations, as in the word *virtue*, which, they said, he converted into *vurtue*; and, in the word *ungrateful*, he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great

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prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram :

‘ If it is, as you say, that I’ve injured a letter,
I’ll change my note soon, and, I hope, for the
better.

May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen.
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their
due,

And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*.’ ”

— Walker.

vīr’u-lěnce, *not* vīr’-.

vīr’u-lěnt.

It will be observed that *i* in these two words has the sound of *i* in *vista*.

viscount—vī’kount.

vīg’or.

There is but little authority for *vī’zor*. It is only permitted in the later editions of Webster.

Vīs’tu-là, *not* vīs-tū’-.

visual—vīzh’u-əl.

vivacious—vī-vā’shus, *or* vī-, *not* -vāsh’-.

All the later authorities, without an exception, sound the *i* long.

vī-vīp’ā-roūs.

vizier—vīz’yēr, *or* -yēr, *or* vī-zēr.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

vō'cā-ble, *not* vōc'a.

völ'a-tile, *not* -til.

völ-cā'nō, *not* -cā'nō.

The latter pronunciation, although etymologically correct, is so seldom heard as to sound pedantic.

volume—völ'yum.

The Century, the Imperial, Stormonth, and Walker sound the *u* like long *oo*. Webster said völ'um.

vo-mī'to.

von (Ger.)—fün, *not* vön.

This German monosyllable is pronounced precisely like the English word *fun*, except that its utterance is somewhat shorter or more abrupt. Hence we should say *fün* (not *vön*) Arnim, etc.

W.

THIS letter is a consonant (or, more correctly, a semi-vowel) at the beginning of a word or of a syllable, and when preceded by a consonant in the same syllable. Its combination with a preceding *a* in the same syllable produces the sound of broad *a* in *hall*, as in *lawn*; with *e*, a diphthong sounding like long *u*, as in *new*, or, if preceded by *r* or *y*, like the *u* in *rule*—i. e., like

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long *oo*—as in *crew*, *yew*; with *o*, the diphthongal sound sometimes also represented by *ou*, as in *town*, or that of long *o* (the *w* having no effect), as in *glow*.

It is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *write*, *wring*, *wren*, *wrong*, etc.; it is likewise silent in the words *sword*, *answer*, *two*, *toward*.

Before another vowel in the same syllable, it is frequently represented by *u*, as in *languor*, *question*, etc.

In German, *w* has the sound of *v* in English. It is not used in the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, its English sound being represented by *u* and *ou* in certain positions.

wäft, *not* wäft. See advance.

Wagner (Ger.)—våg'ner.

Wä-hä'bees.

waistcoat—wäst'köt, *or* wës'köt.

The authorities differ greatly with regard to the pronunciation of this word. There is authority for sounding the *o* long, short, or obscure. There is comparatively little authority for the second marking.

walrus—wöl'rus, *or* wäl'rus.

The Century, the Imperial, and the International for the first; Worcester, Smart, and Stormonth for the second.

wan—wŏn, *not* wǎn.

“Mr. Sheridan has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan’s, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry have so marked it.”—*Walker*.

want, *or* wŏnt.

We have the International, the Century, Smart, and Worcester for the first; Walker, Stormonth, Hunter, and the Imperial for the second.

warrior—wŏr’yur, *or* wŏr’ri-ur.

The majority of the orthoëpists pronounce this word in three syllables. The International and Walker pronounce it in two, which is enough.

wār’y, *or* wār’y.

The first is Worcester’s, who permits the second; the second is Webster’s, who does not permit the first. The first more nearly accords with present usage, and, I think, is to be preferred.

wassail—wŏs’sil.

wāy-lāy’, *or* wāy’lāy.

In accenting the first syllable the International is greatly in the minority.

wē, *or* we, according to the stress it should receive.

“We [wē] go to Boston; they to Chicago.”

“We [wē] hope to see you when we [wē] arrive; if we [wē] do not, we [wē] shall be disappointed.”

weapon—wēp'n, *not* wē'pn.

Nor wēp'ŏn, which is more objectionable than wē'pn. The blunders of the precisionist are more than objectionable—they are offensive.

Weber (Ger.)—vā'ber.

well, *not* wāl.

Wemyss—wēmz.

wēst'ward, *not* -ŭrd.

wharf, *not* wōrf.

whêre'fōre, *not* whēr'fōr.

A goodly number of the orthoëpists say whār'-fōr, and Smart is among them.

whêre-with', *or* -with'.

whêre-with-əl'.

whêther, *not* wêth'-.

whîch, *not* wîch.

while, *not* wîle.

whîs'ky, *not* wîs'-.

whole—hōle, *not* hül. See cooper.

whōle'sāle, *not* hül'.

wholly—hōl'ly.

Walker said this word should be written *wholely*, to correspond with *solely*.

Wieland (Ger.)—vē'land.

wife; *possessive*, wife's, *not* wives.

wigwam—wīg'wōm, *or* -wām.

Winckelmann (Ger.)—vīnk'el-mān.

wīnd, *or* wīnd.

“These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former [*wīnd*] seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. . . . Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wīnd* with the *i* short, by saying, ‘I have a great *mīnd* to *fīnd* why you pronounce it *wīnd*.’ A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, ‘If I may be so *boold*, I should be glad to be *toold* why you pronounce it *goold*.’ . . . Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme

it with *mind, kind*, etc.; and Mr. Smith observes that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy."—*Walker*.

wĩnd'pipe.

Wind'pipe is antiquated, and then there does not seem ever to have been much authority for it.

Wĩnd'sor, or wĩn'sor.

wĩnd'ward, not -ũrd.

wĩse'ā-cre.

Worcester says *wĩse'a-cre*, which is one of the many instances in which he allows his fondness for obscure vowels to lead him too far.

wĩth, *preposition*, not wĩth.

with, or withe, a *twig*—wĩth.

Wōl'sey.

women—wĩm'en, not -ũn.

wont, *verb and noun*—wũnt.

won't—wōnt, not wũnt.

wonted—wũnt'ed.

word—wērd. See advertisement.

work—wērk.

world—wērlđ.

worst, *verb and adj.*—wērst.

worsted—wōöst'ed, *or* wōorst'ed.

Walker, Worcester, and Smart sound the *r*, but all the later authorities drop it.

worth—wërth, *not* wüth.

wound—wōond, *not* wownd, which is antiquated.

“ The first pronunciation of this word [*wōnd*], though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty—a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the preterite of the verb *to wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference, or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation. That the other pronunciation was the established sound of the word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*; and it is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston adopt the first sound of this word, but Dr. Kenrick and W.

, See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Johnston the second; Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first; and though Mr. Smith, in his *Vocabulary*, has classed it with *sound* and *found*, he says *woond* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion?" — *Walker*. Smart styles *wöünd* "the old-fashioned pronunciation."

wrap—răp.

"This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar." — *Walker*. "The same pronunciation is not uncommon in some parts of the United States; yet it has no countenance from the orthoëpists." — *Worcester*.

wrăth.

Smart, the Imperial, and Stormonth say *rawth*, and this pronunciation is very common in England. Walker pronounced the *a* like *ö*.

wrăth'fûl.

wreath, *noun*—rêth, *not* rêth; *plural*,

wreaths—rêthz, *not* rêths.

wreathe, *verb*—rêth.

wrestle—rës'sl.

wrestler—rës'ler.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

wristband—rist'band.

wrōng. See accost.

wroth, *adj.*—rawth, *or* rōth.

The second marking is that of Walker and his contemporaries.

Wythe *rhymes with* myth.

X.

THE regular sound of this letter is like *ks*, as in *tax*, *excuse*, etc.

It has a soft or flat sound like *gz* when the following syllable begins with an accented vowel, as in *exist*, *example*, etc. It also has the sound of *gz* in some words derived from primitives that have that sound, when not followed by an accented vowel, as in *exemplary*.

When *x* begins a word it has the sound of *z*, as in *xē'bec* (*zē'bek*).

xăn'the-ine—zăn'.

Xavier—zäv'i-er.

Xenia—zē'ni-ä.

Xeres (Sp.)—hā-rēs.

xerophagy—ze-rōf'a-je.

Xerxes—zērx'ēz.

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xȳ-lög'ra-phy—zī.

xȳ-loi'dīne—zī.

Y.

THIS letter at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is generally pronounced short and indistinct like obscure *e*, as in *many*, *comely*, *pol-icy*, etc. The exceptions are monosyllables and their compounds, as *dry*, *fly*, *by*, *whereby*, *wry*, *awry*, etc.; verbs ending in *fy*, as *magnify*, *beau-tify*, and a few others—for example, *supply*, *mul-tiply*, *reply*, etc.

The sound of *y* is heard in many positions where it is either unexpressed, or is represented by *i* or *e*; as in *union* (*yūn'yun*), *righteous* (*rīt'-yus*), etc.

yacht—yōt, *not* yāt.

ycleped—e-klēpt'.

yēar, *not* yēr.

yēlk.

“This word is often written both *yelk* and *yolk*. *Yelk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker, and Webster; *yolk* by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart.”—*Worcester*. “It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.”—*Johnson*. “Johnson seems justly to have preferred the mode [*yelk*] of writing and

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pronouncing this word as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.”—*Walker*. “The old form *yelk* seems to have gone out of use.”—*Smart*. “*Yelk* is the proper word; *yolk* is a corruption.”—*Webster*.

yě'l'low.

Sheridan, Nares, Scott, Jones, and Fry pronounced this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tallow*.

yēs.

Walker and several other orthoëpists said *yīs*, but this pronunciation is now obsolete.

yesterday—yēs'ter-dā, or -dā.

yēt, not yīt.

“The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*, in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

“Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith give the regular sound only.”—*Walker*.

yew—yū.

yolk—yōk, or yōlk.

The first marking is that of nearly all the au-

thorities, except the International, which sounds the *l*. See *yelk*.

yŏn'der, *not* yĕn'-, *nor* yŭn'.

Yō-sĕm'î-tĕ.

you—yŭ, *when emphatic*; *otherwise*, yĕ,
not yē.

“On that day, my lord, with truth I assure ye (yē),
My sainted progenitor set up a brewery (ĕ).”

Here we have in *ye*—a perfect rhyme for the last syllable of *brewery*—the exact pronunciation *you* when emphatic should have, pedantic ignorance to the contrary notwithstanding.

“In the sentence, ‘Though he told *you*, he had no right to tell *you*,’ the pronoun *you*, having no distinctive emphasis, invariably falls into the sound of the antiquated form of this pronoun—*ye*.”—*Walker*.

your—yŭr, *when emphatic*; *otherwise*,
yŭr, *or* yĕr.

In the latter case the word is pronounced precisely like the last syllable in the word *lawyer*.

“What judgment shall I dread, doing no wrong?

You [yĕ] have among you [yĕ] many a purchased slave,

Which, like your [yŭr] asses and your [yŭr] dogs and mules,

You [yĕ] use in abject and in slavish parts,

Because you [yĕ] bought them [th'm]; shall I say to you [yĕ],

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

Let them [*th'm*] be free, marry them [*th'm*] to
your [*yur*] heirs?

Why sweat they [*tha*] under their [*ther*] bur-
dens? let their [*thár*] beds

Be made as soft as yours [*yurz*], let their [*thár*]
palates

Be seasoned with such viands. You * will an-
swer,

The slaves are ours! So do I answer you [*yu*].

The pound of flesh which I demand of him *

Is dearly bought, is mine, and I will have it!

If you * deny me [*me*], fie upon your [*yur*] law!

There [*ther*] is no force in the decrees of Ven-
ice.

I stand for judgment:—answer: shall I have
it?"

—*Shylock*.

The writer would take occasion now to say that he is not of opinion that the sound of the pronouns should always either be brought out distinctly and fully, or that it should be touched very lightly, in strict accordance with the markings he has given, which are intended to represent only *the two extremes*. Much must be left to the discretion of the reader, who, it is believed, if he takes the trouble to observe and to give the matter a little thought, will quickly come to the conclusion that nothing tends more to make one's delivery stilted and unnatural than the continual bringing out of the full name-sound of the pro-

* Here the rhythm and not the sense lengthens the vowel somewhat, which accounts for the quantity of the sound being left unindicated.

nouns, after the fashion of so many of the would-be correct.

youths. See truths.

Z.

THIS letter has the sound of soft *s* as in *maze*, *gaze*, *zone*. In some words, combined with a succeeding vowel, it has the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*, *glazier*, etc.

In German, it has the sound of *ts*; in Spanish, that of *th* as in *thin*, or (in Spanish America) of sharp *s* as in *sun*.

Zamacois (Sp.)—thä-mä-kō'is.

zealot—zēl'ot, *not* zē'lōt.

“There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simples than this and *zealous*. If custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for the long sound of the diphthong; but as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must, in this case, be called the proper one.”—*Walker*.

zē'nith, *or* zēn'ith.

“I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word till I was told that mathema-

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

ticians generally make the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthoëpists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. . . . If this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide.”—*Walker*.

Smart, Stormonth, and Hunter mark the *e* short. For the long *e* we have Walker, Worcester, the Century, the International, and the Imperial.

Zeüs, *not* Zē'us.

zɔ-dī'a-cal.

zɔ-ðg'ra-phy.

zō-o-lðg'i-cal, *not* zɔ-o-.

zɔ-ðl'ɔ-gy, *not* zō-.

zoophyte—zō'ɔ-fit.

zouave—zɔ-ave', *or* zwāv.

Zunz (Ger.)—tsöönts.

zŷg-o-mät'ic, *or* zŷ-go-mät'ic.

The International and Stormonth prefer the first pronunciation; Smart, Worcester, the Century, the Imperial, and Hunter the second.

See Key to Pronunciation, p. 6.

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